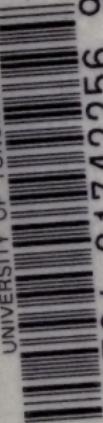


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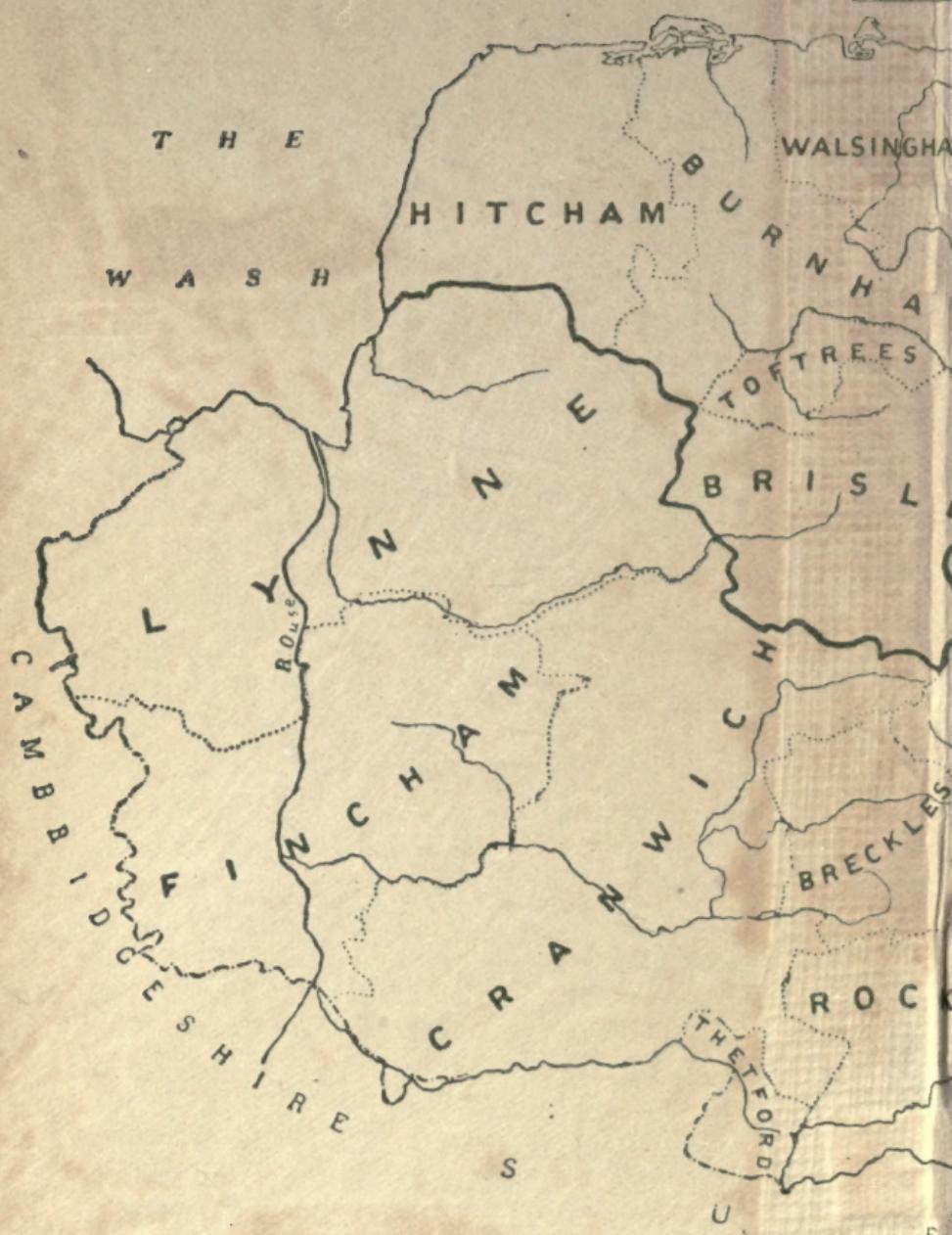
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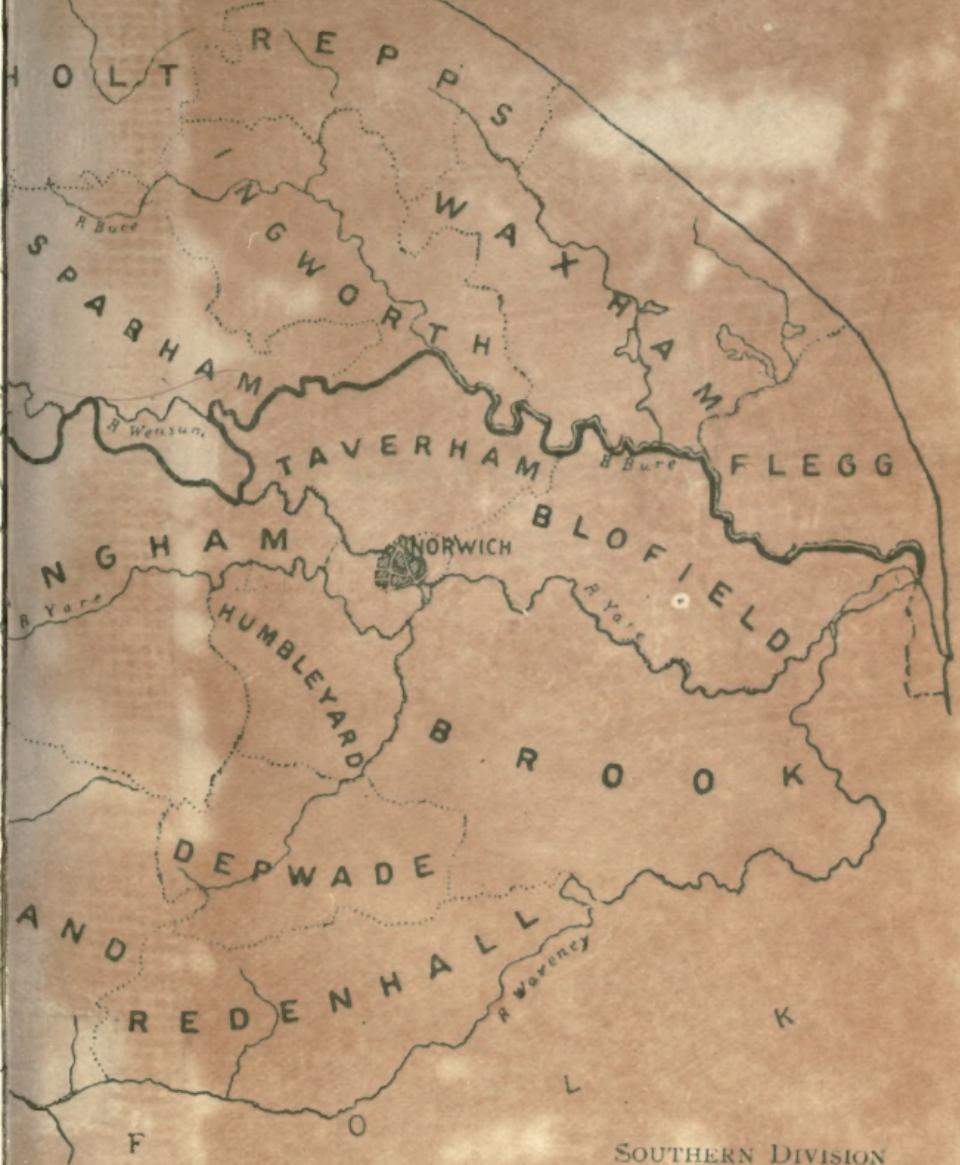


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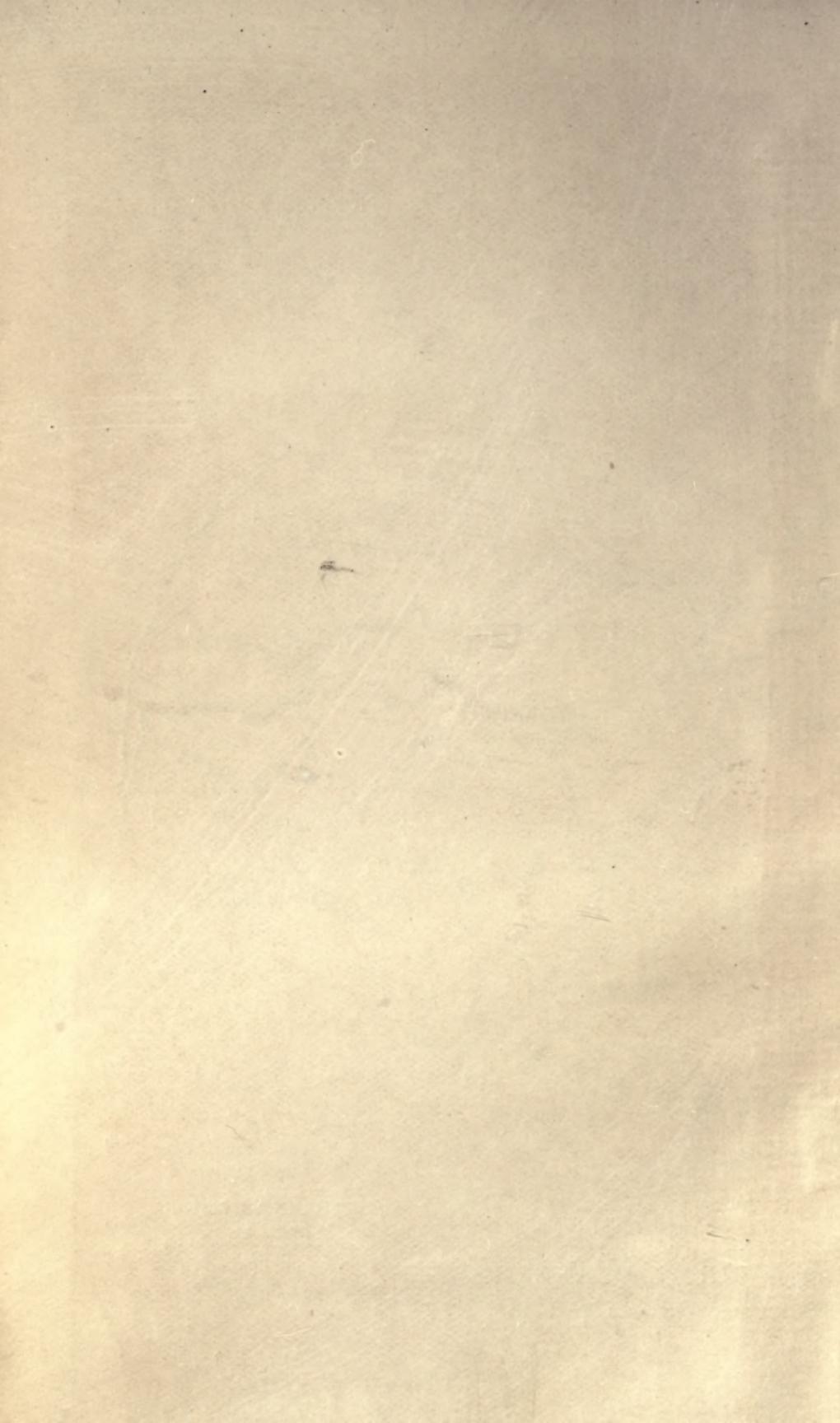
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ACLE, S.



THE CHURCHES OF NORFOLK

THE DEANERY OF BLOFIELD

Acle.—The church of St. Edmund, chiefly erected in the 14th cent., consists of chancel, nave, N. and S. porches, and round tower. The chancel has five good Dec. windows. A Perp. W. window has been inserted in the circular Norm. tower, and the octagonal belfry stage is of the same style. There used to be eight figures on the battlements. The S. porch with upper chamber is Dec.; it was restored in 1896. The N. porch is early 15th cent. The early 15th cent. font is the chief feature of the church; it is one of the very few dated mediæval examples. Round the base is the inscription: *Orate pro animabus qui hunc fontem in honore dei fecerunt, fecit A.D. MCCCCX.* The eight panels of the bowl are sculptured with the evangelistic emblems, alternating with angels carrying shields of sacred symbols; round the shaft are four lions sejant. The font was originally painted; it was re-coloured

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in 1743. There is an old rood-screen; a projecting turret on the S. lighted by a vesica-shaped opening, encloses the stairs. There are brasses to William and Emme Gay, 1505, and to John Swanne, 1533. (Registers, 1664.)

Blofield.—The fine church of St. Andrew consists of chancel, clerestoried nave of five bays with aisles, N. porch, and lofty tower. The church was restored in 1878 and again in 1908. The general features are early 15th cent. The tower is remarkably good, being well panelled both in base mouldings and parapets, with a fine set of square traceried sound-holes in the second stage. The restored rood-screen has the Apostles in the panels. There is a consecration cross in the N. aisle. The fine octagonal font has scenes from our Lord's life and an arcaded shaft. Among the monuments is one of marble, with kneeling figures, to a member of the Paston family attached to the court of Henry VIII. Several brasses, dating from 1458 to 1641. (Registers, 1545.)

Beighton.—The church of All Saints consists of chancel, clerestoried nave of four bays with aisles, S. porch, and massive W. tower. It underwent considerable restoration in 1848 and at several subsequent dates. The N. aisle, of which it had been for some time bereft, was rebuilt during one of these restorations. In

1890 the upper stage of the tower was raised, and the four Evangelists placed at the parapet angles. The main features of the fabric are Dec. throughout. The font is Norman. There is an old oak chest. (Registers, 1589.)

Bradeston was formerly an independent rectory and parish ; but it is now civilly united with Brundall, whilst the living is consolidated with Strumpshaw. The small church of St. Michael consists of chancel, nave, N. porch, and W. tower. Parts were restored in 1874, and the chancel in 1905. The structure is mainly 14th cent., but with several advanced 15th cent. windows. The S. wall of the chancel is considered to show traces of pre-Conquest work. In the chancel is an undated brass to Osbert Berney, lord of Reedham and Bradeston ; he was wounded at the siege of Caister Castle in 1469. In the N. wall of the tower is a fire-place, probably for baking the wafers. (Registers, 1731.)

Brundall.—The small church of St. Laurence consists of an old chancel and nave (continuous), and W. bell-turret, and a N. aisle and vestry added in 1900. The old fabric is mainly early 14th cent. The font, strangely covered with lead, is 13th cent. (Registers, 1563.)

Burlingham St. Andrew.—The church of St. Andrew consists of chancel with N. chapel, nave of four bays, N. aisle, S. porch, and a W.

4 THE CHURCHES OF NORFOLK

tower; it underwent an extensive restoration in 1876. The main features of the church are Perp., but there are evidences of earlier work. The hood-mould of the disused S. doorway under the porch shows that this entrance is 14th cent. In the usual place in the S. wall of the chancel is a low-side pointed window; the date of this formerly shuttered opening is obviously earlier than the Perp. window above it; it is of the E.E. period. The S. porch, the three lofty-pointed windows on the S. of the nave, the two S. windows, the priests' door of the chancel, and the windows of the aisle, together with the tower, are all Perp. On the diamond panels below the battlements of the tower are a series of St. Andrew's crosses. The octagonal font has uncharged shields on the panels; judging from the four-clustered columns of the base, it is of Dec. design. The rood-screen, dated 1536, has the following saints painted on the panels—Sts. Thomas of Canterbury, Edward the Confessor, Benedict, Withburgha, John Baptist, Cecilia, Walstan, Catherine, Edmund K. and M., and Etheldreda. There is a chest in the vestry inscribed "T. C., 1664." Under the tower is a small brass inscription to John Blak and Katharine his wife, 1505. (Registers, 1538.)

Burlingham St. Peter.—The church of St. Peter consists of chancel with modern N. vestry,

nave, N. and S. porches, and W. tower. It was restored and much modernised in 1874. The Norm. tower is round, with the addition of a 15th cent. octagonal stage. The church was rebuilt in the 14th cent., and underwent considerable alterations in the 15th cent. On the S. side of the chancel are two windows and a priests' door, renewed in the Dec. style. The nave windows, N. and S., are square-headed examples of late Perp. The S. porch is modern, but the N. porch and doorway are c. 1400. The sill of the window on the S. side serves for sedilia. There is a very small piscina niche in the S. wall of the nave. The chancel screen contains a little of the old wood-work. Against the S. chancel wall is a small brass inscription to Alice Mileham, baptized in 1538, and buried in 1607. (Registers, 1560.)

Burlingham St. Edmund.—This small but interesting church consists of chancel, nave, S. porch, and W. tower. There is a continuous thatched roof to chancel and nave; the porch is also thatched. The fabric is distinctly Norm. To this period belongs the S. doorway with chevron moulding and jamb-shafts. The N. doorway is of the same date, with a kind of immature beak-head moulding. There is also a very small blocked-up Norm. light on the N. side, measuring 1 foot 9 inches by 7 inches. On the S. side there are two Dec. windows to

6 THE CHURCHES OF NORFOLK

the chancel with intersecting tracery and the like number on the same side of the nave. The low tower is Perp. ; the top stage has never been finished. On the N. side of the nave is a three-light Tudor window, but the N. side of the chancel and also the E. end have Dec. windows. The octagonal font is E.E., and has the bowl supported by a central shaft and eight smaller columns. There are various interesting old bench-ends curiously carved, one with a dog going off with a fat goose, and another has an elephant and castle ; they are 15th cent. date. The most noteworthy feature of this church is the delicately painted pulpit of early 15th cent. date. The eight panels, alternately red and green, are beautifully powdered with stars and flowers. The panels are set in crocketed tracery work, and the top of the pulpit is embattled ; there is a series of quatrefoils at the base. The following is the black letter inscription round the upper part :—*Inter natos mulierum non surrexit major Johanne Baptista.* The pulpit is not improved by the addition of a Jacobean or Laudian sounding-board. A 17th cent. hour-glass stand is attached to the pulpit. The rood-screen is obviously coeval with the pulpit and the work of the same craftsman. The panels of the base are alternately red and green and powdered with a starlike pattern. In the chancel a S. window-sill has

been lowered for sedilia. The altar rails are Laudian. There are re-turned poppy-head stalls for seats. The wall paintings of this church are most noteworthy. Parts of a great figure of St. Christopher are on the N. wall of the nave. Against the S. wall of the chancel is the most remarkable and fairly vivid painting of any parish church of this county—the murder of St. Thomas of Canterbury is most graphically portrayed. The Archbishop is shown kneeling at an altar; the first of the four knights (all life-size) is cleaving his head with a sword; the second is thrusting at him; the third, holding a battle-axe, is coming up behind, and the fourth has a sword half-drawn. The date of this picture is late 14th cent. (Registers, 1554.)

Buckenham Ferry.—The church of St. Nicholas consists of chancel, nave, N. porch, and octagonal W. tower; it has been subject to various fitful and destructive restorations between 1827 and 1863. A series of careful drawings, taken in 1813, shows that it then possessed several excellent features (of which there are some remains), such as a good five-light Dec. E. window to chancel, a N. porch covering a beautiful E.E. doorway with dog-tooth mouldings, a W. Norm. doorway with chevron mouldings, and an octagonal font with seated figures on the bowl and shaft. It used to possess a N. aisle, towards the stone-work of which John

Dyk, priest, left £20 in 1509, and £16 for the timber. John Ivory, by will of 1487, left £20 to the new making of the nave roof. The octagonal tower is of two dates, neither of which is easy to identify because of blundering alterations. There is a 15th cent. stone pulpit. A tablet of painted Derbyshire alabaster, depicting the gruesome martyrdom of St. Erasmus, was found in the chancel flooring in 1840, together with a valuable early crucifix of gilt bronze ; they were both presented to the Norwich Museum. (Registers, 1780.)

Cantley.—The church of St. Margaret consists of chancel, nave of four bays, S. transept and porch, and W. tower. The tower is mainly 14th cent., and the rest of the church 15th cent., with some good advanced Perp. windows ; but the head of the priest's door and the square font are of the Norm. period. (Registers, 1559.)

Fishley.—The small church of St. Mary consists of chancel, nave, S. porch, and W. tower. The fabric was unfortunately so "thoroughly restored" in 1861 that hardly any trace of the old stone-work remains. The round Norm. tower is of the usual pebble construction ; the top stage is of brick embattled ; it is almost entirely overrun with ivy. The original Norm. church must have been of very small proportions ; it was somewhat enlarged on the N. side early

in the 13th cent. The present small lancet windows on the N. are probably reproductions of their predecessors. The S. porch is new, but under it is a small early Norm. doorway with single jamb-shafts. (Registers, 1855: previously they were kept with those of Upton.)

Freethorp.—The small church of All Saints consists of chancel, nave, N. aisle, S. porch, and round W. tower; it was "thoroughly restored" in 1849, and the nave and porch re-roofed in 1890. Up to 1849 the roofs were all thatch. The low circular tower, with a conical roof, is Norm., and there are other Norm. features in the interior. The porch and chancel were originally E.E. The windows on the S. side are lancets. There was formerly a painted rood-screen. (Registers, 1758.)

Halvergate.—The church of Sts. Peter and Paul consists of chancel, nave, S. porch, and fine W. tower; it was too thoroughly restored in 1874, up to which date the nave was thatched. The building is in the main 15th cent. throughout. The tower is a good example of Perp. (c. 1450). The flush-work arcading at the base is most effective; the diagonally placed buttresses ascend to the top of the third stage; the highest stage has pedimented battlements, which now support angle figures of the four Evangelists, taking the place of the four Latin Doctors which crowned the tower as late as the 18th

cent. The height of the tower is 84 feet. The church contains two interesting palimpsest brasses. The half-effigy of a monk or friar, *Frater Willms Jernemu*, with a mutilated inscription, c. 1440, shows on the other side a small figure and part of an inscription to Robert and Alice Swane, 1540. The other brass has on the one side an inscription to Robert and Katherine Golword, 1543, and on the reverse an inscription to Elizabeth, wife of Thomas, Lord Scales, c. 1460. (Registers, 1550.)

Hassingham.—The small thatched church of St. Mary consists of chancel, nave, N. and S. porches, and W. tower. The low round Norm. tower is surmounted by an octagonal belfry stage, which is probably of late 14th cent. date. The windows of both chancel and nave are early 15th cent. date ; S. doorway Norm. (Registers, 1563.)

Hemblington.—The small church of All Saints, consisting of chancel, nave, S. porch, and round W. tower, is chiefly 15th cent., with the exception of the greater part of the tower, which is Norman. (Registers, 1561.)

Limpenhoe.—The church of St. Botolph consists of chancel, nave, N. porch, and W. tower. The old church, which was a most interesting little thatched building—showing on the S. side a good Norm. doorway and three windows belonging respectively to the 13th, 14th, and 15th

cents., with the lower part of a very fine 15th cent. tower—was most unfortunately cleared away for a successor in 1881. The Norm. doorway was re-erected, but in a much restored condition. (Registers, 1657.)

Lingwood.—The small church of St. Peter consists of chancel, nave, S. porch, and W. tower. The basement of the unbuttressed tower is of 13th cent. date, but the upper part is of the next cent. The porch and entrance, and the windows and priests' door on the S. side of the chancel, are early 14th cent. This, too, is the date of the buttresses throughout the building. The three-light Tudor windows on each side of the nave and the disused N. doorway are *c.* 1500. The E. window is a modern imitation of Perp. The lowered sill of the S. chancel window serves for sedilia. The massive octagonal font, apparently of late 12th cent. date, is now supported on a new base, consisting of central shaft and eight smaller ones; it was restored in 1899. The high-pitched collar-braced roof of the nave retains a good deal of the old wood-work; the chancel is ceiled. In the quire are some old Perp. bench-heads. The balustraded altar-rails are an interesting example of Laudian work. (Registers, 1560.)

Moulton.—The church of St. Mary consists of chancel, nave, S. porch, and circular W.

tower ; it was restored in 1903. The round Norm. tower has a conical roof, and there are other remains of Norm. date ; the chancel is mainly 13th cent., and the nave 14th cent., with insertions of later Perp. style. Henry Palmer, by will of 1523, gave to the new making of the roof certain trees and ten marks ; also £10 towards making of the rood-loft. (Registers, 1557.)

Panxworth.—Mr. Ladbroke supplies a picturesque drawing of the 15th cent. tower of this parish church, with some ivy-clad fragments of the nave wall. The church went to ruin in early post-Reformation days. In 1847, however, the tower was repaired, and a simple nave and S. porch built up at the expense of the late Mr. H. W. Burroughes. (Registers only begin with the revival of the church.)

Plumstead, Great.—The church of St. Michael consists of chancel, nave, S. porch, and small tower of brick. It was restored in 1876 and reseated in 1879 ; but in 1891 the building was almost destroyed by fire, and was rebuilt in the following year. (Registers, 1558.)

Plumstead, Little.—The church has the remarkable double dedication to Sts. Protase and Gervase (the only one of its kind in England), twin brothers, the protomartyrs of Milan in the 1st cent., whose relics were discovered by St. Ambrose. It is a low building, consisting of

nave, S. porch, and circular tower. The tower has some exceptional features, and, judging from the Ladbroke drawing, which shows two small circular splayed openings, is probably pre-Conquest. When the present writer visited this church, the tower was unfortunately nearly smothered in ivy; the top stage seems to be 14th cent. The body of the church is chiefly Perp. There is a brass to Sir Edward Warner, 1565, a good example of Elizabethan armour. (Registers, 1559.)

Postwick.—The church of All Saints consists of chancel, nave, S. porch, and W. tower; it was restored in 1866. There are 13th cent. features about the chancel, and a beautiful late 14th cent. window on the S. side of the nave, but it is mostly of Perp. work. The font is Dec. (Registers, 1570.)

Ranworth.—The fine church of St. Helen consists of chancel, nave, S. porch, and W. tower; it was restored with much care in 1902–3, under the direction of the late Mr. Micklethwaite. The fabric is dignified Perp. throughout. The tower has good traceried sound-holes in the second stage. The church is widely celebrated among ecclesiologists for the beauty, painting, and detailed arrangement of the rood-screen, which has been well described as “one of the most interesting, and, in its decoration, almost without doubt the finest

that has survived the legalised iconoclasm of the 16th cent., the brutal ruin of the Puritan faction in the 17th, and the still more fatal neglect and apathy of the two hundred years that followed the Restoration." The account of this screen must here be of necessity very brief; the reader is advised to obtain Mr. Strange's excellent little monograph (2s. 6d.), published by Jarrold and Sons of Norwich. The screen is of eight bays, the two centre ones being occupied by the doorway. On each side are screened compartments for two nave altars. The screen upheld an unusually wide and sumptuous loft, projecting mainly westward, and supported by wide groining, much of which still remains. The beautiful diaper work and flower-painting of this screen can scarcely be equalled, and certainly not surpassed throughout the kingdom. The following is the scheme of saints represented on the panels, according to some of the most careful experts, though other opinions have been put forward about those followed by a query. On the N. retable are Sts. Etheldreda, Mary of Egypt (?), Agnes (?), and Barbara. On the inner sides of the two parclose screens are Sts. George, Michael, Stephen, Laurence, Felix, Thomas of Canterbury, Erasmus, and Nicholas. The central panels have the twelve Apostles in the following order: Sts. Simon, Thomas, Bartholomew, James the Great, Andrew, Peter, Paul (in place

of Matthias), John, Philip, James the Less, Jude, and Matthew. On the S. retable are St. Salome (with James and John), the Blessed Virgin and Child, Mary Cleophas (with her four sons), and Margaret. The E. side of the screen is decorated with conventional flowers. The church contains much else of interest, such as a small oak lectern (formerly used on the rood-loft), on which is painted a versicle in its setting of old music; some chancel stalls; nave poppy-head bench-ends; an Elizabethan pulpit; and three palimpsest scrolls (*c.* 1460), originally attached to a heart brass. (Registers, 1550.)

Reedham.—The church of St. John Baptist consists of chancel, nave, N. porch, and W. tower. The tower and porch are Perp.; the nave and chancel mainly Dec. There is a monument with kneeling effigies of Henry Berney (1584) and his wife Alice, and other memorials of this once much distinguished Reedham family, about whom Blomefield has so much to say under this parish. (Registers, 1754.)

Southwood.—The church of St. Edmund, except the tower, is now in ruins. It formerly consisted of chancel and nave, continuous, N. and S. doorways, and square W. tower, without buttresses. All windows of Dec. period, but tower earlier. The tower, for years, has been used as a mortuary chapel. (Registers, 1675, are now at Limpenhoe.)

Strumpshaw.—The church of St. Peter consists of chancel, nave, N. porch, and W. tower. The chancel is late 13th cent. The walls of the nave are also of that period, but square-headed Perp. windows have been inserted. There are N. and S. doorways to the nave, and on the S. side may be noticed traces of a former E.E. porch. The tower (*c.* 1500) looks unusually lofty owing to the lowered pitch of nave and chancel. The battlements are well panelled in stone and flint, and bear the letters S. and P. for St. Peter. The octagonal Perp. font has alternate shields and Tudor roses on the panels; the base is hexagonal, supported by six lions. Immediately to the E. of the N. door is a tall locker for the safe keeping of the processional cross and banner staves; it is only 16 inches in width. At the foot of this locker is embedded a smaller piece of arcaded Purbeck marble, which has undoubtedly formed part of a former font (*c.* 1500). On the S. side of the nave is a plain, shallow founder's arch. There is a double piscina to the S. of the altar having two beautiful trefoil-headed niches with detached shafts over them of E.E. design. The sill of the adjacent window is lowered to form sedilia on three different levels. The upper and lower doors of the rood-loft stairway show on the N. side, and the well-carved and delicately painted screen remains. This screen is of

quite exceptional interest. The panels of the base are painted alternately red and deep green, and are powdered with gold star-like ornaments. The paint is not, however, continuous throughout the panelling, spaces being left bare where the two small side altars were placed against the screen, as is shown at Ranworth. The green panels on the N. side have the letter R. alternating with the star in the gilded powders. Possibly this letter implies *Rex*, and this N. side altar may have been dedicated to St. Edmund or some other sainted king. The church was repaired in 1894–5 with much care, and is in admirable order. There are several 16th cent. brasses. (Registers, 1562.)

Thorpe St. Andrew is 2 miles E. of Norwich. The old parish church of St. Andrew was dismantled and ruined a few years since, and the new church, erected near the old in 1866, in Dec. style, was completed in 1883. The monuments from the old church have been moved into the porch of the tower of its successor.

The old church (Perp.)—chancel, nave, and S. porch—was thatched with reed. The effacement of this small but interesting church is much to be regretted.

Thomas Tanner, chancellor and archdeacon of Norfolk, afterwards Bishop of St. Asaph, author of *Notitia Monastica*, was rector of Thorpe in 1701. (Registers, 1642.)

Tunstall.—The church of Sts. Peter and Paul has a nave and tower in grievous ruin. The small chancel is roofed and maintained for occasional service ; it was renovated in 1853. Much of this once fine church was standing (*c.* 1824) when drawn by Mr. Ladbroke. His S. view shows the complete wall of the nave with three good 14th cent. windows, though with broken tracery ; the tower appears to be of the same date. The chancel, with thatched roof, shows two two-light windows of late Dec. character. (Registers, 1577.)

South Walsham St. Mary.—The church of St. Mary consists of chancel, clerestoried nave with aisles, S. porch, and tower. The chancel is of late 14th cent. In the S. wall is a low-side window. The W. window of the S. aisle, and two of the S. windows of the same aisle, are of like date with the chancel. The arcades of five arches on each side of the nave and the windows of both aisles all belong to the Perp. period.

The porch, of the like period, has a well-carved entrance front. In the spandrels of the doorway is a bold and effective representation of the Annunciation ; on the left hand is the Blessed Virgin, with a tall lily in a pot by her side ; and on the right hand is the archangel Gabriel. In a beautiful canopied niche over the centre is a small well-carved

group of three figures, now somewhat mutilated ; one of the figures is standing below the other two who are seated on thrones, with a dove on extended wings descending between them. This seems to be a representation of the conception of the B.V.M. The porch is well panelled in flush-work ; it has an upper room. The tower is a good example of 15th cent. work ; the sound-holes have effective tracery, and the embattled parapet is well panelled. The octagonal font has rather elaborate tracery on the panels, with small quatrefoils above them. The trefoil-headed piscina niche for the high altar is in the E. wall of the chancel ; the adjacent window has a lowered sedilia sill. In the N. wall of the chancel is a banner-stave locker or recess, about 8 feet high by 18 inches wide. The 15th cent. rood-screen has the panels of the base painted alternately red and deep green and powdered with a white floreated pattern. Across these panels is a painted inscription in black letter asking for prayers for the souls of John Gate and his wife, the donors. The upper and lower doorways of the rood-loft stairs remain on the N. side. The nave and aisles are seated almost throughout with the old late 15th cent. benches with poppy-head bench-ends. Several of these poppy-heads bear in their centre single letters, such as T. and R., denoting the owners or donors

of the seats. Others have brief inscriptions in small black-letter text. (Registers, 1551.)

South Walsham St. Laurence.—In the same churchyard as South Walsham St. Mary stand the remains of the church of St. Laurence. There is only a space of about 36 feet between the churches of these two separate parishes. A grievous fire that broke out in the adjacent farm-buildings in 1827 caught the thatched roof of the chancel of St. Laurence, with the result that the church was gutted and seriously damaged throughout. The chancel, with a small portion of the eastern bay of the nave, was repaired and re-opened for service in 1832. The western half of the lofty tower, which was higher and of more elaborate character than the neighbouring one of St. Mary, still stands. The construction of this early 15th cent. tower was unusually massive ; the broken walls afford one of the numerous proofs of the liberal use of bricks in the rubble of the church fabrics of that cent. The present building has its altar and font ; but it is now only used for Sunday-school purposes. There are remains of a good chancel screen, and some poppy-head bench-ends.

Wickhampton.—The church of St. Andrew consists of chancel, nave, S. porch, and W. tower. Considerable restorations were accomplished in 1904. The roofs were all

thatched in Mr. Ladbroke's drawing. The chancel is chiefly E.E., but partly Dec., and has a Perp. window; the nave is early Dec., and the tower and porch Perp. On the N. wall of the nave are three consecration crosses. The mural paintings on this same wall, of early 15th cent. date, are noteworthy, including *Les Trois Vifs et Les Trois Morts*, represented by a hunting scene with figures of nobles and skeletons, St. Christopher over the N. door, and remains of the Seven Works of Mercy. The pulpit is Elizabethan. There is a square low-side window on the S. side of the chancel and graded sedilia in a lowered sill. Against the N. wall, beneath two remarkably fine and enriched canopied recesses, are the effigies of Sir William Gerbygge and his lady, who are reputed to have refounded the church in the reign of Edward I. On the gable of the porch is a small rood with Sts. Mary and John. (Registers, 1561.)

Witton.—The small church of St. Margaret consists of chancel, nave, S. porch, and small circular W. tower. The chancel was rebuilt in 1857, and the church re-roofed and restored in 1902. The tower has a small octagonal stone belfry resting on the W. gable of the nave. The porch is shown in Ladbroke's view (1824) as Perp., and the various S. and W. windows Dec., Perp., and debased. There is a brass

effigy of Juliana Anyell, widow and vowess (c. 1500). (Registers, 1571.)

Woodbastwick.—The church, which has the remarkable joint dedication to Sts. Fabian and Sebastian, consists of chancel with chapel or vestry, nave, S. porch, and W. tower. A sum of £5000 was spent on this small church by Sir Gilbert Scott in 1878–9, with the result that but comparatively little of the old work remains.

The lofty thatched nave has 15th cent. windows ; its chief feature is the western gable of brick-work with corbie steps. The chancel, with its north chapel, is practically new. The porch has been much restored ; there is a well-carved crocketed image niche. The embattled tower is of the ordinary late 15th cent. style ; the highest stage is new.

Piscina niches, with cinquefoil heads, in the S. and N. walls of the nave at the E. end, show that there were two side altars in front of the screen. The screen is handsomely carved, but the panels have lost their painting ; the cornice is new work. Part of the carved work on the door of the nave is old. The octagonal font is of modern work ; the old font was discarded and sent to Salhouse church at the time of the restoration. (Registers, 1558.)

Upton.—The church of St. Margaret consists of chancel, clerestoried nave of four bays, N.

and S. aisles, porch, and a small belfry built up within the ruins of the western tower.

The whole of the present fabric is of 15th cent. date, and is an admirable example of fine lofty work of that period. Its probable date is about 1450, certainly not later. The chancel is of two bays, with lofty, pointed windows and priests' door on the S. side. There are three good windows each side of the nave, and four clerestory windows.

The lower part of the rood-screen remains; its panels are painted with figures of the four Latin Doctors, and of Saints Etheldreda, Helen, Joan of Valois, and Agatha. The octagonal font is beautifully sculptured with the Seven Sacraments. The chancel was restored in 1879, the nave and aisles in 1885, and the porch in 1888. (Registers, 1558.)

THE DEANERY OF BRECCLES

Ashill.—The church of St. Nicholas consists of chancel, clerestoried nave, S. aisle, S. porch with upper chamber, and W. tower ; it was restored in 1867. The chancel and tower are Dec., and the rest of the church mainly Perp. There is a well-carved rood-screen. The nave roof, with angel-borne shields, bears the date 1618, the time, probably, of its repair. The octagonal font (*c.* 1400) has a shield bearing a cross within a bordure on one of the panels. There is a low-side window in the usual place. (Registers, 1538.)

Breccles.—The church of St. Margaret consists of chancel, nave, S. porch, and round W. tower. It was restored in 1856. The circular tower is Norm., with a good archway into the nave ; the octagonal belfry stage, with chequered work between the windows, is 15th cent. The porch is Dec., as also are the S. doorways and the E. window of the chancel ; but the other window of nave and chancel are 15th cent. or Perp. The square font is Norm. ; the E. panel has four rude figures of the Evangelists,

the N. is arcaded, and the W. and S. have grotesque heads and foliage ; it is supported by a central shaft and four smaller ones at the angles. There is a good 15th cent. rood-screen with gates ; it also retains much of the original colouring ; the rood-loft stairs and door are perfect. On the wall by the pulpit is the old hour-glass stand. (Registers, 1540.)

Carbrooke Magna.—The large church of Sts. Peter and Paul consists of chancel, clerestoried nave of five bays with aisles, N. and S. porches, and fine W. tower just 100 feet high. The church is almost entirely Perp., having clearly been rebuilt, c. 1450 ; but there is some earlier work about the chancel, notably the fine five-light Dec. E. window. There is a window at the E. end of the clerestory over the chancel. The old rood-screen is well carved ; the panels of the base used to be painted with the Heavenly Hierarchy. The hammer-beam roof of the nave, with demi-angels, is notable. There is a double Dec. sedilia in the chancel. The N. porch is groined, and has an upper chamber. In the centre of the chancel are two sepulchral slabs, each with a cross pâte, and with incised lettering on each side of the stem. The following are the respective inscriptions : *Mater Clarensis generi quo milite Claram Anglia se jactat hic tumulat [a jacet].* On the second one, at the right hand of the former : *A dextris natus requiescit*

matris humatus hunc petit portum proprium revolutus in ortum. The first is attributed to Maud, wife of Roger, Earl of Clare and Hertford, and the other to one of her younger sons, who was possibly connected with the neighbouring commandery of Knight-Templars. It is, indeed, quite probable that these stones and the coffins beneath them were moved here from the preceptory of the Hospitallers (the successors to the Templars) after the dissolution under Henry VIII. The commandery of Carbrooke was founded by Roger, Earl of Clare, who died in 1173 ; the two slabs are of the close of that cent. Various 15th cent. benches with poppy-head ends yet remain in the church. (Registers, 1539.)

Carbrooke Parva.—The church of St. Mary was in ruins in the days of Queen Elizabeth. The site is still known as Church Close, and the foundations are fairly obvious beneath the grass ; it stood very near to the old Preceptory. It is a good mile from Carbrooke village, near where the road to Ovington crosses a stream.

Caston.—The church of the Holy Cross consists of chancel, nave, N. porch with upper chamber, and W. tower. The fine tower, with a plain parapet, is Dec., and most of the chancel, but the porch and nave windows are Perp. There is a projection on the N. side to cover the rood stairs ; the base of the screen has been

preserved. In the chancel are two old stalls with misericords ; on its roof are shields bearing the arms of 15 Sees. In the N. wall of the nave is a sepulchral arch, probably for the refounder of the church, Sir John de Caston, c. 1360. There are some old benches with poppy-heads ; the pulpit is Jacobean. The octagonal font is Dec. (Registers, 1538.)

Ellingham, Little.—The small church of St. Peter consists of chancel, nave, and tower on the S. side. The nave was destroyed and the chancel much injured by fire on December 1, 1867. The basement of the tower serves as a porch. It is clear from Ladbroke's drawing, c. 1824, that the whole church was 14th cent. or Dec., and also that the restored nave and chancel have closely followed the old lines. (Registers, 1649.)

Griston.—The church of Sts. Peter and Paul consists of chancel, nave, N. porch, and W. tower ; it was thoroughly restored in 1844. It is Perp. throughout (with the exception of the E. window), and is known to have been rebuilt in 1477. The tower of four stages, with semi-octagon stair-turret at the S.E. angle, is exceptionally good ; the cross-keys and swords, the emblems of the patron saints, are worked in flints on the basement panels, and they also appear on the battlements. The octagonal font is Perp. ; it was irreverently selected in

Elizabethan days as a suitable place for the following inscription: "A'o. D'm. 1568 was this steple tope newe set up to the greate cost of landed me." The rood-screen remains and the stairs on the N. side. Some old 15th cent. benches are now used in the quire. The pulpit is Jacobean. An incised slab in the nave is to the memory of William Palmar, 1484. The church was restored in 1884. (Registers, 1652.)

Merton.—The church of St. Peter stands in Merton Park, near to Lord Walsingham's great house. It consists of chancel, nave, S. aisle, N. and S. porches, and round W. tower. As to the tower, there is good reason for thinking that the basement, obviously older than the next division, the lower part of which is Norm., is of pre-Conquest date. The belfry windows, late 13th cent., are patched up with Norm. shafts. On the top there used to be a small lead-covered spire or flèche, as shown in Ladbrooke's drawing, c. 1824. The nave, aisle, and chancel are early 14th cent. or Dec. and the clerestory Perp. The Perp. font is of the unusual hexagonal shape, and has a fine tabernacled cover, and supporting bracket crane, but only the crane and upper part are original. The rood-screen is valuable, being of late 14th cent. work. Near the Jacobean pulpit is an hour-glass stand. There is a squint at the end

of the S. aisle. Several brasses to the De Grey family are missing, but the following are extant: "William de Grey, c. 1520, in tabard, with five sons, and his two wives ; Mary (Bedingfield), with three daughters ; and Grace (Teye), with two daughters ; Thomas de Grey in armour (broken), 1552 ; and a variety of inscriptions or fragments of brasses from William de Grey, 1474, to Sir Robert de Grey, 1644." (Registers, 1564.)

Ovington.—The small church of St. John Evangelist consists of chancel, nave, and W. tower ; it was restored in 1867. The S. doorway is good Norm., with a holy-water stoup on the E. side, and the walls of the nave are of that period, but pierced by later windows of 13th, 14th, and 15th cents. The chancel is Dec., of the later half of the 14th cent. The octagonal font is Dec. ; it came from Watton church, where those in charge were not ashamed to sell it to make room for some pews ! Some square patches of plaster on the exterior of the church at regular intervals denote the places where twelve dedication crosses were anointed at the time of consecration. (Registers, 1654.)

Saham Toney.—The fine church of St. George, built upon rising ground, consists of chancel, clerestoried nave of five bays with aisles, S. porch with upper chamber, and W.

tower ; it was largely restored in 1864. It is almost entirely Perp., c. 1450, except parts of the chancel, which are more than half a century older. The base panels of the noble tower have in flint flush-work the alternate letters G and M, for St. George the Martyr, whilst in the spandrels of the recessed W. door the warrior saint and the dragon are depicted. The rood-screen remains, gilded of recent years. The Perp. font has an elaborate cover thus inscribed : *Lavacrum Regenerationis Johannes Ives, nuper de Saham, insigne hoc pietatis suæ testimonium, Deo et ecclesiæ suæ moriens legavit. Anno Domini, 1632.* There are various old poppy-head seats. Near the priests' door is a low-side window. (Registers, 1547.)

Scoulton.—The church of the Holy Trinity consists of chancel, nave with aisles, S. porch, and a square W. tower with octagon belfry. The nave is thatched. The fabric is in the main 14th cent., but the E. chancel window is Perp. There is no clerestory. The rood-screen has disappeared since 1849. The church was restored in 1885 ; the steps to the rood-loft were then found on the N. side. The noteworthy feature of the interior is a wide niche with semicircular head on the N. side of the chancel, of E.E. date ; the sill has five round holes, at equal distances, which are 10 inches deep, and the recess is 2 feet deep ;

it is supposed that these holes served for cresset lights. (Registers, 1550.)

Stow Bedon.—The small church of St. Botolph consists of chancel, nave, W. porch, and bell-turret on W. gable, 19 feet high. The porch was built in 1887, and the whole church was restored and enlarged, and practically made new in Perp. style in 1852. Ladbrooke's drawing of about 1820 shows a most picturesque little thatched building, with wooden bellcote; the chancel had E.E. lancet side-windows, and a very good three-light Dec. E. window. (Registers, 1722.)

Sturston.—The church of the Holy Cross has been some time in ruins. The living is annexed to Tottington.

Thompson.—The church of St. Martin consists of chancel, nave with transept, S. porch, and W. tower; it is chiefly good Dec. work, of early 14th cent. date. The tower battlements and flèche are 15th cent. The original S. door and lock are noteworthy. The key is 13 inches long. The S. transept or chapel was built by Sir Thomas de Shardelow; its S. window of five lights is, however, Perp. Sir Thomas, the patron of the church, in conjunction with his brother, Sir John, founded here a collegiate church, at the close of the fateful year 1349, to be served by five chaplains and a warden. Several of the family appear to have died by

the Black Death. In the quire are eleven old stalls bearing the Shardelow arms—a chevron between three cross crosslets fitchee ; only four of them retain the misericords. The church has a number of old oak benches with poppy-heads of various designs. There are tombs to Roger de Wylacham, 1384 ; William Warner, 1467 ; and William Furmage, 1599. The Dec. font has traceried panels ; the crocketed cover is 2 feet high. The 14th cent. tracery of the rood-screen is in poor condition ; the stairs to the rood-loft are in the jamb of a N. window. There are three good sedilia and piscina niche. In the 14th cent. chest is a *cuir bouilli* box for the chalice. (Registers, 1538.)

Tottington.—The large church of St. Andrew consists of chancel, clerestoried nave with aisles, S. porch, and W. tower ; it was considerably restored in 1886. The tower and nave are late Dec., and the chancel Perp. The octagonal font is Dec. The old rood-screen is good, and in fair condition. The seating is old throughout ; on the back of one is the name Thomas Salter and the date 1636. There is a kneeling brass effigy to Margaret Pory, 1598, with small daughter, “erected by Luke Ungerher, second husband, in token of a thankful and loyal mind.” (Registers, 1711.)

Threxton.—The church of All Saints consists of chancel, nave, N. aisle, S. porch, and round



THWAITE ST. MARY: DETAILS OF SOUTH DOORWAY

W. tower; it was "completely restored" in 1865. The round Norm. tower has 14th cent. belfry windows. The porch has a Norm. doorway, brought forward in 1865. The windows on this side are early Dec. There is a low-side window in the chancel. Some of the benches are old, with poppy-heads. About half of the rood-screen is original, the rest 1866. The pulpit and reading-desk are Jacobean, the gift of Edward Goffe, in 1611. The lower part of the S. wall is Saxon. The foundations of the N. wall of a Saxon nave about 11 feet wide were found in 1866. (Registers, 1730.)

Watton.—The church of St. Mary consists of chancel, clerestoried nave with aisles, N. and W. porches, and a round W. tower; it was restored in 1852 and 1892. The tower has a Norm. base, and a 14th cent. octagonal belfry stage. The chancel has an E.E. triplet window, and there is a two-light window in the N. wall of the same date, c. 1250. The low-side window on S. of chancel has iron bars and a strongly-bound shutter. There are three sedilia. The S. aisle is Perp. The old font of this church was most discreditably sold to Ovington. There is a quaint old poor-box—a wooden figure holds a bag in the left hand, wherein is the money-slot; on the breast are the words "Remember the poore, 1639." (Registers, 1539.)

THE DEANERY OF BROOKE

Aldeby.—The church of St. Mary consists of chancel with aisle, N. transept, nave, and central tower ; it was restored in 1880, when several of the old windows were renewed. There is a fine Norm. W. doorway with triple jamb-shafts ; the N. transept is E.E. ; the E. window of the chancel is intersecting Dec. ; the nave walls are Norm., and there is one small light in the N. wall, but the other windows are Perp. The octagonal font is Perp., and has roses in quatrefoils alternating with shields on the panels ; the base has eight engaged shafts. The tower was partially rebuilt in 1833. (Registers, 1581.)

Arminghall.—The church of St. Mary consists of chancel, nave, S. porch, and W. tower. The roofs were thatched until a restoration of 1876. N. and S. doorways and several lancet lights are 13th cent., but there are later windows inserted during the two next centuries. The tower is 14th cent. There is a small square low-side window on the S. side of the chancel, below a lancet. The S. porch is new. There

are some 15th cent. poppy-head bench-ends.
(Registers, 1571.)

Ashby St. Mary.—The church consists of chancel, nave, S. porch, and W. tower; it was restored in 1849 and again in 1903. The S. doorway is a fine piece of Norm. work, with three recessed orders in addition to the hood-mould; the rest of the fabric is chiefly Perp., but there is some E.E. work and priests' door in the chancel. (Registers, 1620.)

Bedingham.—The church of St. Andrew consists of chancel, N. and S. chapels, clerestoried nave with aisles, S. porch, and round W. tower. The Norm. round tower is surmounted by a 15th cent. octangular belfry stage. The fabric is in the main Perp. The rood-screen remains in the chancel arch. (Registers, 1555.)

Burgh Apton.—The cruciform church of Sts. Peter and Paul consists of chancel, transepts, nave, N. and S. porch, and W. tower; there was much restoration in 1881. The tower, S. porch, and nave are late Dec., but the chancel and transepts are debased classical. (Registers, 1556.)

Bixley.—The church is dedicated to St. Wandregesilus—a unique English dedication. The saint was a venerated French abbot of the 7th cent.; his fellow-countrymen usually abbreviate his name to Wando. The small church consists of chancel, nave, S. porch, and

W. tower. This is a clearly new church of 1868, when the old building, known to have been built in 1272, by William of Dunwich, Bailiff of Norwich, was swept away with the exception of the Perp. tower. Ladbrooke's drawing of about 1824 shows windows and priests' door and porch on the S. side, obviously of early Edward I. date. The three-light E. window was Perp. On the outside of the chancel, at the S.E. angle, is a replaced corner-stone bearing the inscription: *Orate pro anima Wilelmi de Donewico Fundatoris huj' ecclesie propicietur de'*. The chancel screen is a muddle of old and new work. (Registers, 1575.)

Bramerton.—The church of St. Peter consists of chancel, nave, N. transept, S. porch, and W. tower. Much restoration was accomplished in 1866. The whole fabric is stated definitely by Blomefield to have been rebuilt in 1462, but no reference is given as to authority. There is probably some mistake in statement of date, for all the characteristics of chancel, nave, and tower point more to the second half of the 14th than the 15th cent. The N. transept was built by the Blake family in 1860. (Registers, 1560.)

Brooke.—The church of St. Peter consists of chancel, nave, N. aisle, S. porch, and round W. tower; it was restored in 1849, and the tower in 1908. In the upper part of the Norm.

tower E.E. windows have been inserted ; the chequered parapet is Perp. The chancel is Dec. ; the rest of the fabric is chiefly Perp. The octagonal Perp. font has the Seven Sacra- ments on the bowl, and stands on three octagonal steps. (Registers, 1558.)

Broome.—The church of St. Michael consists of chancel, nave, S. porch, and W. tower ; it was extensively restored in 1866–7, and in 1891 the thatch gave way to tiles. The fabric is Perp. throughout ; the tower has good battlements, base mouldings, and sound-holes. (Registers, 1538.)

Brass with kneeling figures, probably Sir Robert and Olive de Brome, c. 1455.

Caister St. Edmund.—The small church, consisting of chancel, nave, N. porch, and W. tower, stands in the S.E. corner of the Roman camp, and is chiefly built of materials taken from its walls. The chancel has lancets, low-side window, and priests' door of 13th cent., but E. window, chancel arch, nave windows, and tower battlements are Perp. The N. and S. doorways and the tower are Dec. The font is a good example of early Perp. ; it has the Evangelistic symbols alternating with emblematic angel-borne shields, and four lions *sejant* round the shaft. It was made (according to Blomefield) by Richard de Castre, a native of this place, and vicar of St.

Stephen Norwich, from 1402 to 1419. (Registers, 1565.)

Carleton St. Peter.—The church consists of chancel, nave, S. porch, and W. tower; it was restored in 1844 and again in 1897. The fabric is of no particular interest. During the last restoration the Easter sepulchre recess on the N. of the chancel was opened out. (Registers, 1544.)

Chedgrave.—The small church of All Saints consists of chancel, nave, N. aisle, and E. tower; there was some restoration of the chancel in 1872. The tower is in a highly exceptional position, N. of the chancel and flush with its E. wall, pointing to some change of ground plan. The three-light E. window of chancel is Perp., but there is a two-light Dec. S. window, and a like one on the same side of the nave. Both S. and N. doorways of nave are exceptionally good Norm. The square Norm. font is supported on a central shaft and four small columns. There is rich foreign glass in some of the windows; it is said to have been brought here from Rouen Cathedral after the Revolution of 1797. (Kelly's *Directory* says that the registers begin in 1501; the real date is 1550.)

Claxton.—The church of St. Andrew is a small thatched building consisting of chancel, nave, S. porch, and W. tower. The chancel was rebuilt in 1873-4. On the N. side of

the nave are some filled-in arches which once opened to a N. aisle, at the E. end of which was a chapel. The E. window and those in the side walls of the chancel are in the Dec. style, of which period is the nave. The square unbuttressed tower may be earlier. The octagonal font has panels filled with figures and shields bearing the arms of Kerdeston, lords of the Manor at the end of the 13th cent.; at the base are lions *sejant*. There is a Dec. double piscina, with trefoil heads, divided by a round central pillar, on the S. side of the chancel. (Registers, 1747.)

Ditchingham.—The church of St. Mary consists of chancel, nave, N. aisle, N. and S. porches, and W. tower; the aisle was added in 1873, and the chancel restored in 1880. The fabric is Perp. throughout; the tower has sound-holes and well-panelled parapet and base mouldings. The Perp. font has a base of grouped shafts. There is a brass to Philip and Margaret Bozard, 1490; five girls are almost concealed in the folds of the mother's dress, and four boys in the father's gown; there is also a brass to Roger Bozard and William his son, 1505. (Registers, 1559.)

Ellingham.—The church of St. Mary consists of chancel, nave, S. aisle, S. porch, and W. tower; it was restored in 1868 and again in 1900. The chancel is chiefly Dec., and

the remainder of the church Perp. (Registers, 1538.)

Framingham Earl.—The small church of St. Andrew has chancel, nave, N. and S. porches, and round W. tower. If small round windows, deeply splayed within and without, are characteristic of pre-Conquest work (as noted at Witton and several other churches), three parts of the chancels of the two Framinghams can claim to have been of Saxon origin. In both of them were these curious apertures, the diameter of the openings not exceeding 9 inches. The chancel arch is late Norm., much enriched on the W. side. The rudely made pointed squint arches on each side are later. The arches of both N. and S. doorways to the nave have also handsome Roman mouldings. The round tower is plain Norm. The font is Perp. The Jacobean pulpit came from Sotterley church. (Registers, 1721.)

Framingham Pigot.—The modern church of St. Andrew, erected in 1859, has a spire of 114 feet high. From an antiquarian and an ecclesiastical point of view, the destruction of its small but ancient predecessor can scarcely be too much deplored. The old building consisted of chancel, nave, and W. bellcote. From careful drawings, made in 1849 (see vol. i. p. 10), there can be no doubt whatever that this was in the main of Saxon erection. There

were the same small circular openings, noted under Framingham Earl, on each side of the chancel, and in this case they were turned in Roman tiles. Roman tiles or bricks also formed the quoins of the chancel walls, and they were freely used in other parts. A round tower is shown in Ladbrooke's drawing, c. 1824. (Registers, 1555.)

Geldeston. — The church of St. Michael consists of chancel, N. transept, nave, S. porch, and a round tower; it was thoroughly restored in 1865, and the tower-roof renewed in 1886. The Norm. round tower was raised in 13th cent. The rest of the church is chiefly Perp., but there is a triple lancet 13th cent. E. window. An old altar slab remains. (Registers, 1657.)

Gillingham used to have its two churches only separated by a roadway, but All Saints was pulled down, except the tower (now in ruins), in 1748. The church of St. Mary consists of apsidal chancel, nave with aisles, and a central tower; it was enlarged and repaired in 1858, and again restored in 1869, when the S. aisle was added. The ground plan, which is peculiar, including a western compartment or galilee, should be compared with that of Old Minster, South Elmham. The early Norm. work of the apse of the central tower, and of the W. extension, with W. and N. doorways, is most noteworthy. At the W. end are two panels of

the old rood-screen, painted red and diapered.
(Registers, 1540.)

Haddiscoe.—The church of St. Mary, standing on a height above the marsh, consists of chancel, nave, N. aisle, S. porch, and round W. tower; it was restored in 1861. The round tower is specially noteworthy; it is 58 feet high, and has an internal diameter of only 8 feet. It is almost entirely late Saxon, as shown by the triangular-headed windows and other details (see vol. i. p. 7); the deep-chequered battlements are *c.* 1400. The N. and S. door are Norm.; the latter is much enriched, and has in a niche over it a seated figure wearing a chasuble and with hands raised in benediction, probably intended for our Lord. Other parts of the church are Perp. The font is early Perp.; it has the Evangelistic symbols on the bowl and lions *sejant* round the shafts.
(Registers, 1558).

Hales.—The small interesting church of St. Margaret consists of apsidal chancel and nave (both thatched), and round W. tower; it was restored in 1896. The Norm. arcaded apse has had some E.E. lancets inserted. The round Norm. tower has also some 13th cent. inserted windows; the chequered parapet is early Perp. The N. and S. entrances are fine and beautiful examples of Norm. mouldings. On the S. side of the chancel a sill is lowered for sedilia,

with a small piscina without a niche over it.
(Registers, 1674.)

Hardley.—The church of St. Margaret consists of chancel, nave, N. porch, and round tower. The round Norm. tower has had late 13th cent. belfry window insertments; the battlements are Perp. There is an ogee-headed entrance to the porch of late Dec. style. The nave and chancel are chiefly Perp. (Registers, 1715.)

Heckingham.—The small thatched church of St. Gregory consists of apsidal chancel, nave, S. porch, and octagonal W. tower. It may boast of having the finest Norm. portal in all East Anglia in its S. doorway, with four jamb-shafts on each side. The simple Norm. N. doorway is blocked up. The tower is E.E. The square Norm. font is supported by four small columns and a central shaft. (Registers, 1542.)

Hedenham.—The church of St. Peter consists of chancel, nave, S. porch, and W. tower; it was thoroughly restored in 1862–3. The fabric is chiefly of 14th and 15th cent. dates, and is of no special interest. There are a large number of monuments to the Bedingfield family from 1590 downwards. (Registers, 1559.)

Hellington.—The small church of St. John Baptist consists of chancel, nave, S. porch, and round W. tower. The N. and S. doorways are two of the finest Norm. examples in the county; the S. doorway is especially rich in a diversity

of mouldings, and has three jamb-shafts on each side ; otherwise the church is entirely early Dec. The chancel has three excellent two-light windows on the S. side, the tracery different in each. The round Norm. tower has very good early Dec. belfry windows. The S. porch, with three cinquefoil-headed windows each side, is quite an exceptional feature. (Registers, 1562.)

Holverston.—The church of St. Mary of this small parish of 355 acres was suffered to go to ruin in Queen Elizabeth's days ; it stood in a field near the Hall.

Howe.—The small church of St. Mary consists of chancel, nave, S. porch, and round tower ; it was restored in 1864 and re-roofed in 1895. The tower is probably Saxon. The nave and chancel are mainly Dec. and the porch Perp. The rood-loft staircase remains. (Registers, 1559.)

Kirby Bedon embraces two small parishes, which used to be distinguished as Kirby Bedon St. Mary and Kirby Bedon St. Andrew. The two churches stood very near to each other. The church of St. Mary, from drawings of 1814, showed every appearance of having been long disused at that date ; most of the round tower was then standing, the chancel was in complete ruin, but a good deal of the nave (14th cent.) was in tolerable condition. The remains are now enveloped in ivy.

The church of St. Andrew consists of chancel, nave, S. porch, and W. tower. The tower was built in 1884 and the porch in 1885, whilst a vigorous restoration of chancel and nave took place in 1876. The south doorway is Norm., with original door and ironwork. There is a heart brass, c. 1450, but the inscription is lost ; also a pair of shroud brasses to William Dus-synge and wife, 1505. (Registers, 1555.)

Kirby Cane.—The church of All Saints consists of chancel, nave, N. aisle, S. porch, and round W. tower. The Norm. tower has the addition of 14th cent. belfry windows. The S. doorway is remarkably good Norm. The nave, chancel, and porch are chiefly Dec. ; the font is of the same period. The pulpit is Jacobean. (Registers, 1538.)

Kirstead.—The church of St. Margaret consists of apsidal chancel, nave, S. porch, and W. tower ; but the chancel and tower only date from 1864, when there was a general drastic restoration. Up to that year the little church was picturesque with thatched roofs, a timber belfry on the W. gable, an E.E. doorway to the nave, and a chancel in which early Dec. work was combined with Norm. The square font is Norm. (Registers, 1663.)

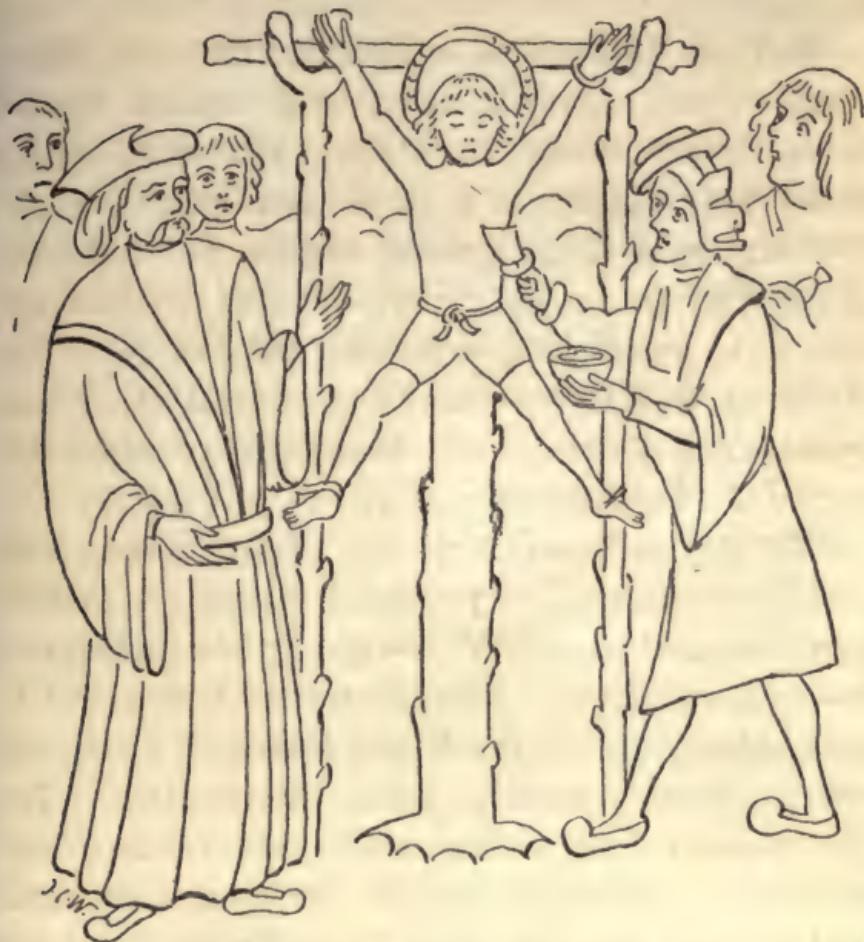
Lakenham, a S. suburb of Norwich. The church of St. John Baptist and All Saints consists of chancel, nave, S. porch, and W. tower.

The fabric, early Perp., is of no particular merit. There is a trefoil-headed piscina niche across the S.E. angle of the chancel. The font is good Perp., with the Evangelistic symbols, &c., in the upper panels and square flowers in the lower ones. (Registers, 1568.)

Langley.—The church of St. Michael consists of chancel, nave, N. and S. porches, and W. tower. The church was put in repair in 1803, when a good deal of stained glass was inserted in the windows, which had been obtained from Rouen at the time of the Revolution in 1797. The tower, with the font, is Perp., and the rest of the church mainly late Dec. (Registers, 1695.)

Loddon.—The large church of the Holy Trinity consists of chancel, clerestoried nave with aisles, S. porch, and W. tower. It is a good example throughout of advanced Perp. The range of clerestory windows numbers fifteen on each side. Against the S. wall of the S. aisle is a framed painting of Sir James and Lady Hobart kneeling, with views of Loddon Church and St. Olave's bridge; the inscription states that Sir James built the church and his wife the bridge, c. 1496. The lower panels of the rood-screen have paintings of the Annunciation, Nativity, Circumcision, Epiphany, Ascension, &c., and a realistic scene of the crucifixion of the youthful St. William of Norwich by five Jews. The font had traces of gilding

and painting. The church was restored in 1905–6. There are numerous brasses, ranging from 1467 to 1611. (Registers, 1556.)



St. William of Norwich, Loddon Screen

Mundham.—The small church of St. Peter consists of chancel, nave, N. aisle, S. porch, and lofty embattled W. tower. There are various Norm. features, including a good S. doorway. (Registers, 1566.)

There was formerly another church in this

parish, dedicated to St. Ethelbert, half a mile to the E. of St. Peter's; it is in ruins, and has been disused for upwards of a century and a half.

Norton Subcourse.—The church of St. Mary consists of chancel, nave, and round tower. The Norm. tower has late 13th cent. belfry windows. There is a good five-light Dec. E. window, and three graded sedilia and a double piscina of the same style. There are also six two-light good Dec. windows on the S. The E.E. part is supported by a central shaft and eighty small columns. There are considerable remains of old glass. (Registers, 1561.)

Poringland.—The church of All Saints consists of chancel, clerestoried nave, N. and S. porches, and round W. tower; it has undergone much restoration. The chancel is Dec.; the E. end subsequent to the Black Death of 1348, the work being probably then interrupted. The E. window has niches each side of and one above it. The N. and S. doorways are also 14th cent., but the nave has a Perp. clerestory (though without aisles) and lower windows of that style inserted. The round tower is Norm., with E.E. lights inserted, and a good octagonal Dec. belfry stage. The old altar slab remains in the chancel, and there is a collection of 15th cent. glass fragments in the E. window. Some of the old seats are in use, with poppy-head

finials. The font is early Perp., with the Evangelistic symbols, &c., boldly sculptured. The rood-screen, of the year 1473, has figures on the panels of the Apostles, Prophets, and such incidents as the Fall and Expulsion. (Registers, 1560.)

Poringland Parva was an independent parish in mediæval days. The church dedicated to St. Michael seems to have disappeared very soon after the Reformation. The rectory is consolidated with that of Howe.

Raveningham.—The church of St. Andrew consists of chancel, nave, S. porch, and round W. tower ; the church underwent severe restoration in 1885 and again in 1898. The Norm. tower has an early 14th cent. octagonal belfry stage and 15th cent. battlements. The chancel is Dec., and the nave Perp. On the S. side of the chancel is an elaborately enriched crocketed sepulchral recess (14th cent.), doubtless intended for the founder of the chancel, and also to serve for the Easter sepulchres. There is a good brass effigy to Margaret Castyll, 1480 ; at her feet is a monstrous kind of dragon, probably introduced in reference to the lady's Christian name and patron saint, Margaret, whose emblem is a dragon. (Registers, 1611.)

Rockland St. Mary.—The small church of St. Mary, standing on a height, consists of chancel, nave, S. porch, and W. tower ; it was

restored in 1892, when the thatched roofs were removed. The tower, nave, and porch are Perp.; the chancel debased. A few feet to the E. of the extant church, and in the same churchyard, are the ivy-clad ruins of Rockland St. Margaret. Brass to Mary Sendell, c. 1500. (Registers, 1656.)

Saxlingham Nethergate.—The church of St. Mary consists of chancel, nave, N. aisle, S. porch, and W. tower; much restored and the nave enlarged in 1867. The Perp. tower has elaborate chequered battlements; the porch is of the same date. The chancel is E.E., but with some later windows. The font, early Perp., has the Evangelistic symbols on the bowl and lions *sejant* round the shaft. (Registers, 1556.)

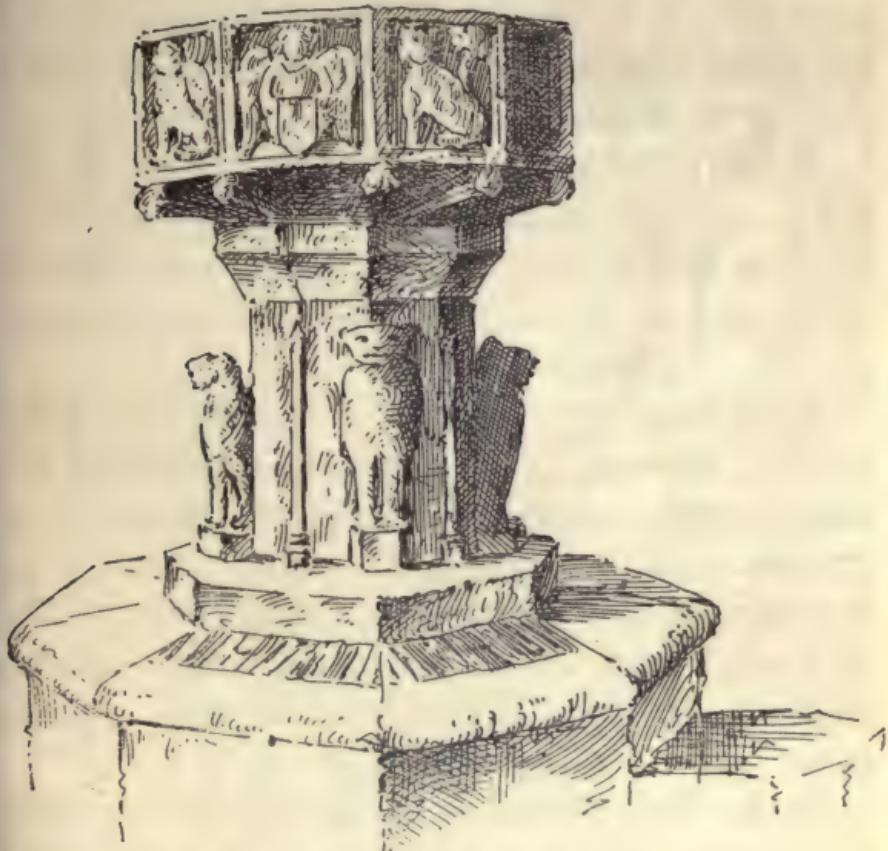
Saxlingham Thorpe adjoins the last-named parish, with which it is consolidated. The church has been long abandoned. The ruins show a round Norm. tower, with 14th cent. belfry windows. (Registers, 1560.)

Seething.—The small thatched church of St. Margaret consists of chancel, nave, S. porch, and round tower. The tower is Norm., the porch Perp., and the nave and chancel chiefly Dec. The font is carved with the Seven Sacraments, and the 8th panel with Our Lord's Baptism. (Registers, 1556.)

Shotesham All Saints.—The church consists of chancel, nave, S. porch, and W. tower; it

was restored in 1898-9. The fabric is a blend of 14th and 15th cent. styles. There is a porch over the priests' door, and traces of exterior consecration crosses. (Registers, 1538.)

Shotesham St. Mary.—The small church



The Font, Shotesham St. Mary

consists of chancel, nave, S. porch, and W. tower. The tower is Perp., and the nave and chancel chiefly Dec.; it was restored in 1879, and again in 1903. The font has the Evangelistic symbols on the bowl and

lions *sejant* round the shaft. There are brass effigies to Edward and Elizabeth Whyte, 1528. (Registers, 1687.)

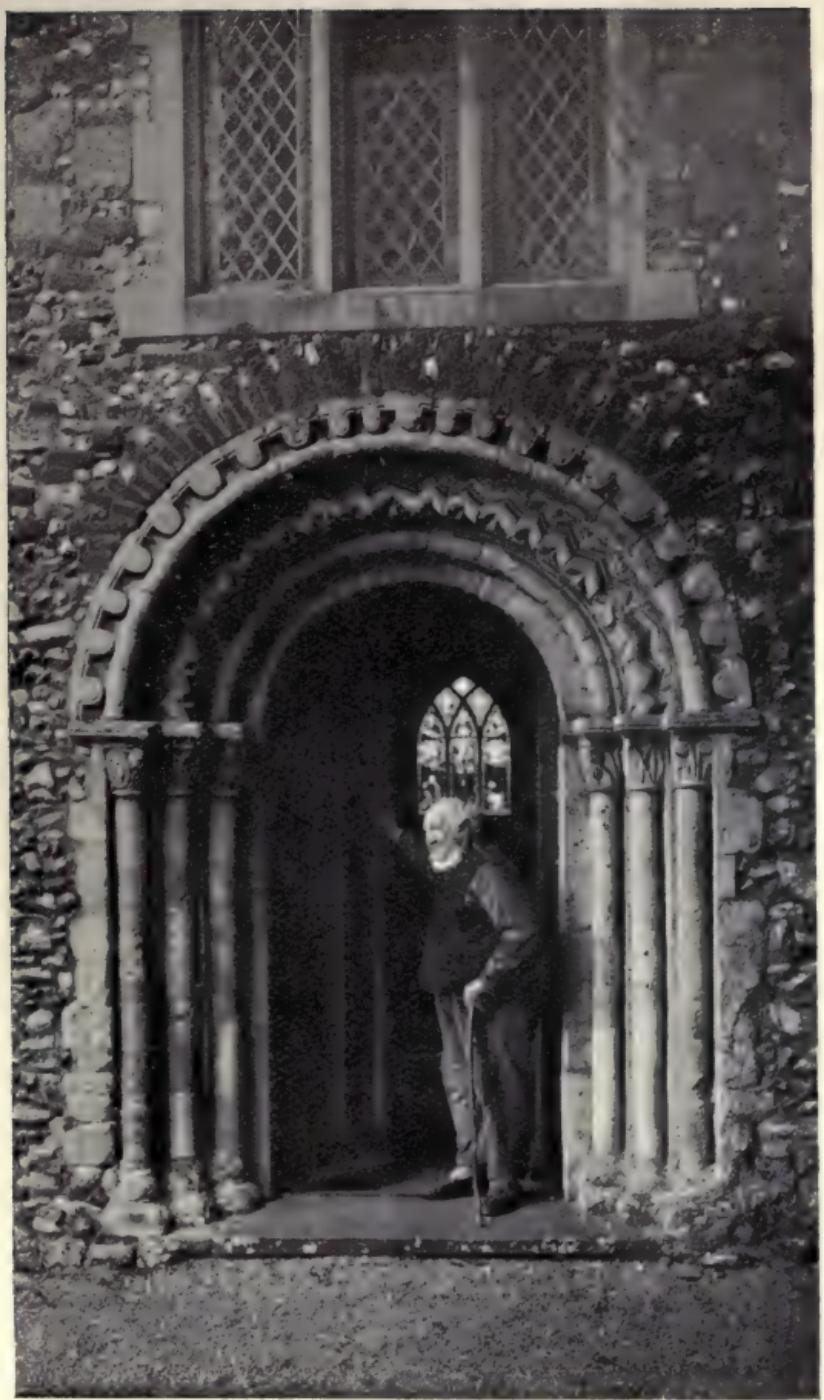
The churches of **Shotesham St. Botolph**, and **Shotesham St. Martin**, both now consolidated with this parish, went to decay in the days of Queen Elizabeth. Each had a substantial tower standing amidst the ruins in the early part of last cent.

Sisland.—The small thatched church of St. Mary consists of chancel and nave, with large wooden belfry over the W. gable, and remains of W. aisle. The continuous nave and chancel are Dec. (Registers, 1558.)

Stockton.—The church of St. Michael consists of chancel, nave, S. porch, and round W. tower with short lead-covered spire. The Roman tower has E.E. belfry windows; the rest of the building is chiefly Perp. The octagonal font, on a central and four smaller shafts, is E.E. There are considerable remains of old glass. (Registers, 1561.)

Stoke Holy Cross.—The church of the Holy Cross consists of chancel, nave, S. porch, and W. tower; it underwent severe restoration in 1879. The tower is early Perp., and the porch debased, whilst there are both E.E. and later windows in nave and chancel. (Registers, 1538.)

Surlingham had two contiguous churches.



ALDEBY (WEST DOORWAY)

St. Saviour's is but a heap of ivy-covered ruins. The church of St. Mary consists of chancel, nave, N. aisle, S. porch, and W. round tower ; it was restored, and the porch built in 1859. The Norm. tower has a 14th cent. octagonal belfry stage. The rest of the church is Dec. of the same cent. There is a brass effigy to Master John Alnwyk, who made many gifts to the church, 1450 ; also a chalice brass to Richard Lonhawkys, 1513. (Registers, 1561.)

Thorpe-next-Haddiscoe.—The small thatched church of St. Matthias consists of chancel, nave, S. porch, and round W. tower ; the chancel was rebuilt in brick in 1838, and the church restored in 1907. In this case the lower stages of the tower are indubitably Saxon, and the upper stage, with double belfry lights, Norm. The square arcaded font, on circular shaft, is Norm. (Registers, 1653.)

Thurlton.—The small thatched church of All Saints consists of chancel, nave, N. porch, and W. tower ; it was restored in 1859, and again with severity in 1904. The tower and nave are Perp., and the chancel Dec. The S. doorway is excellent Norm., with hood-mould ad three recessed orders. The N. doorway is good late Perp., with censing angels in the spandrels ; the traceried door is original. The beautiful rood-screen has late 14th cent. tracery. The font

has lions *sejant* round the shaft. (Registers, 1558.)

Thurton.—The thatched church of St. Ethelbert consists of chancel, nave, S. porch, and W. tower; it was restored in 1889. The small tower rises out of the W. gable, and there is a good two-light W. Dec. window. The continuous nave and chancel show an admixture of E.E. and early Dec. There is a fine S. Norm. doorway, and a built-up N. doorway of the same period. (Registers, 1560.)

Thwaite St. Mary.—The small thatched church consists of chancel, nave, and W. tower; it was restored in 1875. The S. doorway is good Norm., the tower Perp., Dec. and Perp. windows to nave, and chancel debased. (Registers, 1538.)

Topcroft.—The church of St. Margaret consists of chancel, nave, S. aisle, S. porch, and W. tower. The base of the tower is circular and Norm.; the octagonal upper stage is 15th cent. The rest of the fabric is chiefly after the 15th cent. style. There are remains of the rood-loft stairs, a piscina in the aisle, and a holy-water stoup outside the porch. Most of the church was rebuilt in 1720, but much restored in 1861, and the chancel in 1876. (Registers, 1560.)

Trowse.—The old church of St. Andrew consists of chancel, nave, S. porch, W. tower;

it underwent much restoration in 1901, when a N. aisle was added. The chancel has an E.E. lancet window and priests' door on the S., but the E. window is good early 14th cent. with tracery of quatrefoil. The other windows and tower are Perp. By the E. window in the outer wall is an image niche with inscription below :—*Wilelmus de Kirkebei Prior Norwic me posuit cuius anime propicietur deus*; he was prior from 1272 to 1288. There is a brass to the wife of Roger Dalyson, 1585. (Registers, 1569.)

Toft Monks.—The church of St. Margaret consists of chancel, nave, S. porch, and W. tower; it was restored in 1873. The octagonal tower is E.E., with elaborate Perp. battlements. The nave and porch are Perp., and the chancel E.E. The Perp. font has the Evangelistic symbols on the bowl, and lions sejant round the shaft. (Registers, 1558.)

Wheatacre All Saints.—The church consists of chancel, N. chapel, nave, S. porch, and W. tower; it was restored in 1885–6. The massive tower, with much chequer-work, and all the rest of the fabric, appears to be, in the main, early Perp. of the close of the 14th cent. The font has lions sejant round the shaft; it has an old pyramidal cover. The chancel screen is old, but the screen-work between the chancel and its side chapel was put up in 1904. (Registers, 1559.)

Wheatacre St. Peter (or Burgh St. Peter).—The thatched church consists of chancel, nave, S. porch, and W. tower of brick ; it was drastically restored and the windows renewed in 1880. The remarkable pagoda-like tower in five square stages, with a cupola at the top, dates from the 18th cent. The rest of the church Perp. (Registers, 1538.)

Whitlingham.—The old parish church of St. Andrew is but a ruin, and has been entirely disused for more than a century. The round Norm. tower is still standing ; it was repaired about 1620, when an additional stage was added, crowned with four statues (*Gent. Mag.*, 1795).

Woodton.—The church of All Saints consists of chancel, nave, N. aisle, N. and S. porches, and round tower with octagonal belfry. The tower is of Norm. origin, and there are various 13th cent. features. It was considerably restored in 1878–9, when the S. porch was added, and the N. porch turned into a vestry. The square Norm. font of Purbeck marble was at that time renovated. The rood-stairs remain. In the chancel is the fine kneeling alabaster effigy of Anne, wife of Robert Suckling, 1653. Mr. Rider Haggard wrote a long and somewhat interesting account of this church in *A Farmer's Year*, published in 1899 ; but Mr. Haggard knows nothing of ecclesiology and wrote wildly

as to tower and rood-stairs. (Registers, 1538.)

Yelverton.—The church of St. Mary consists of nave, chancel, S. aisle, S. porch, and W. tower; it was considerably restored in 1883. The fabric appears to be early Perp. throughout. The lower part of the rood-screen (*c.* 1500) is well carved and painted; the rood-loft stairs remain. The old square font, resting on a central and four smaller shafts, has been a good deal recut. There is a brass to Margaret Aldriche, 1525. (Registers, 1559.)

THE DEANERY OF CRANWICH

Bodney.—The small church of St. Mary consists of chancel, nave, and bell-turret; it was restored in 1882–3, when a consecration cross (within a circle) and the rood-loft stairs came to light, as well as sedilia and piscina in the chancel. Both nave and chancel have square-headed Perp. windows, but the E. window of three lights is Dec. In the buttress at the N.E. angle are traces of Saxon work. The plain octagonal font is 14th cent. (Registers, 1563.)

Buckenham Tofts (or Buckenham Parva).—The church of St. Andrew of this small parish has long since disappeared. It was desecrated in the days of Elizabeth.

Bradenham, East.—The church of St. Mary consists of chancel, clerestoried nave with aisles, N. porch with upper room, and W. tower; £1000 was spent over the restoration of the tower in 1893; the rest of the building had been restored in 1853. The fabric is in the main early Perp., but the clerestory windows are of the Dec. quatrefoil style, and the three-light

E. window of the chancel is also Dec. (Registers, 1695.)

Bradenham, West.—The church of St. Andrew consists of chancel, clerestoried nave with aisles, and S.W. tower; it was restored in 1857. The basement of the late Dec. tower forms the S. entrance or porch. The battlements are chequered. The nave and aisles are Perp., but the chancel is good Dec. early in the 14th cent. There is a square low-side window in the usual place, and three good sedilia and piscina niche under a continuous arcade. The old altar slab is at the end of the S. aisle. The plain octagonal font is Dec. The rood-loft stairs remain on the S. side. (Kelly says the registers begin in 1520; the true date is 1538.)

Caldecote is another of the very numerous small Norfolk parishes which has lost its church. It was dedicated to St. Mary, and was desecrated in early post-Reformation days. The site, surrounded by fine elms, is known, and some of the foundations can still be traced.

Cockley Cley.—The church of All Saints consists of chancel, nave with aisles, S. porch, and a round W. tower. The Norm. tower has 14th cent. belfry windows. The chancel is E.E., with triplet E. window, and five lancets on each side, but much of this only dates from 1866, when there was a drastic restoration. Another church (St. Peter) was at the E. end of the

village ; the tower was standing in 1750.
(Registers, 1731.)

Colveston adds yet another to the long list of destroyed parish churches. Of the desecrated church of St. Mary little more than the foundations now remain.

Cressingham, Great.—The fine church of St. Michael consists of chancel, clerestoried nave with aisles, S. porch, and lofty W. tower ; the church was restored in 1863-4, and the tower in 1898. Much of the present fabric appears to be of late Edward III.'s or Richard II.'s time, but the chancel has a five-light genuine Perp. window of excellent design. Several crowned M's appear on the tower in flush-work, and also a sword erect with a crown on the point, which is an emblem of St. Michael. This latter emblem also appears on the porch. The chancel screen only dates from 1863-4 ; the considerable remains of the old painted rood-screen were thus swept away, and also some old stall work and poppy-head bench-ends. The following brasses remain in the church :—An inscription to William and Dorothy Smithe, 1596 ; a shield and inscription (the figure stolen during recent years) to Elizabeth Fludd, 1588, wife of Edward Fludd, gentleman usher to Queen Elizabeth ; the effigy of William Eyre, Justice of the Common Pleas, 1507 ; and the effigies of Richard Rysle and Thomasine, his wife, 1497. (Registers, 1557.)

Cressingham, Little.—The church of St. Andrew consists of chancel, clerestoried nave with aisles, a W. bell-turret, and S.W. ruined tower. It was at one time a fine building, but the roof of the nave having fallen in, a faculty was obtained in 1781 to repair half of the structure. The base of the old tower used to serve as a porch. The chancel is Dec., and there is a good three-light E. window (*c.* 1340). The rest of the building is debased. There are traces at the W. end of fine flint-work. In the chancel are some poppy-head stalls. (Registers, 1681.)

Croxton.—The church of All Saints consists of chancel, nave, S. aisle, and round W. tower; the chancel was rebuilt in 1884. The round Norm. tower has an octagonal 14th cent. belfry stage. Good hammer-beam roof. (Registers, 1538.)

Cranwich.—The small church of St. Mary consists of chancel, nave, S. porch, and round W. tower. There are strong reasons for believing that the lower part of the round tower is Saxon. (See *Norfolk Archaeology*, vii. 260–2.) The upper part is 13th cent. The chancel is Dec.; the nave has both Dec. and Perp. windows, and the porch is Perp. The S. doorway is Trans. Norm. (Registers, 1732.)

Didlington.—The church of St. Michael consists of chancel, clerestoried nave with aisles,

S. porch, and W. tower ; it was thoroughly restored in 1857. The chancel is of late Henry III. and Edward I. period, the tower later Dec., and the rest of the fabric chiefly Perp. To the N. of the E. window is a large vacant niche, doubtless once tenanted by the patron saint. (Registers, 1717.)

Feltwell, formerly two parishes distinguished by the names of the respective churches, is now consolidated, but both churches are standing.

The church of St. Mary consists of chancel, clerestoried nave with aisles, and W. tower ; it was considerably enlarged, and the N. aisle rebuilt in 1864 ; there was much restoration in 1900. The Perp. tower has good battlements, and is otherwise enriched. The chancel is good late Dec., with a five-light E. window, and the rest of the building is chiefly Perp. There is a well-carved rood-screen. There is a brass to Margaret, wife of Francis Mundford, 1520, and others of that cent. (Registers, 1562.)

The church of St. Nicholas, on rising ground to the W. of the village, consists of nave, S. aisle, and S. porch. The good Norm. round tower, with 15th cent. octagonal belfry stage, collapsed in 1898, falling a victim to clumsy attempts at repairs. The fabric is partly late Dec. and partly Perp. It is now only used as a mortuary chapel. (Registers, 1664.)

Foulden.—The church of All Saints consists

of chancel, clerestoried nave with aisles, N. and S. porches, and ruined W. tower. The tower fell towards the end of the 18th cent.; only the E. side of it is now standing. The greater part of the fabric is distinctly Perp. There are parts of the base of a former well-painted rood-screen; the rood-loft stairs are on the S. side. In the outer S. wall is a founder's sepulchral recess. There was formerly a church dedicated to St. Edmund in this parish of some size; it had a tower, two bells, and three altars; it was at one time reckoned the mother church, but afterwards known as a chapel. It stood at a place called Burhall Field, but only traces of foundations can now be seen. (Registers, 1538.)

Gooderstone.—The church of St. George consists of chancel, clerestoried nave with S. aisle, S. porch, and W. tower. The chancel has a good triplet of lancets at the E. end, and is otherwise E.E. The tower and rest of the church is good Dec. work of the second half of the 14th cent. The old rood-screen, with its original doors, fine carving, and well-painted panels, is the chief feature of the church. The panels bear the twelve Apostles, each holding a scroll with an article of the creed, the four Latin doctors, and archangels. There are some good old stalls in the chancel, also graded triple sedilia. A few fragments of stained glass remain. Note also the good Perp. octagonal

font, and a quaint old alms-box. (Registers, 1717.)

Hilborough.—The church of All Saints, on rising ground near the Hall, consists of chancel, clerestoried nave with aisles, S. porch, and W. tower; it was restored in 1869. It is a fine building of the Perp. style throughout. The tower has remarkably good battlements, and there is elaborate carving about the W. doorway, with the arms of Clifton—chequy, a bend—above it. Over the S. doorway are the arms of James I. The chancel retains a double piscina and sedilia of older date than the windows. On the S. porch is the letter M, and erect swords with the points crowned for St. Michael. (Registers, 1562.)

Hockwold.—The plain church of St. Peter consists of chancel, clerestoried nave, S. aisle, S. porch, and S.W. tower; it underwent drastic restoration in 1857. The fabric is chiefly of Perp. period, but the tower is late Dec. Good sedilia and piscina. (Registers, 1656.)

Holme Hale.—The church of St. Andrew consists of chancel, clerestoried nave with aisle, N. porch, and W. tower; it was restored in 1868. The whole fabric appears to be Perp. style, but varying from Richard II. to the close of the 15th cent. A three-light window of the clerestory gable looks over the chancel. The three-light square-headed windows of the aisle

are effective. The substantial tower was in course of building in 1435. The well-carved rood-screen has advanced Perp. tracery. There are some old seat ends, without poppy-heads, but with quaint elbow carvings. The angle piscina and sedilia arrangements on the S. side of the chancel are noteworthy. (Registers, 1538.)

Houghton-on-the-Hill.—The small church of St. Mary consists of a short chancel, nave, and W. tower; it was restored in 1895. In 1889 some small 10th or early 11th cent. lights in the nave were opened and glazed. Experts pronounced them to be pre-Conquest; they are deeply splayed on the exterior. The original chancel was destroyed in the 18th cent. to save repairs. The tower is of Dec. date. (Registers, 1678.)

Ickburgh.—The church of St. Peter was unfortunately entirely rebuilt, except the tower, in 1865–6. Ladbrooke's drawing, c. 1824, presents it as a comely and interesting building with Dec. tower and Perp. S. aisle, clerestory, chancel, and porch. The chancel was thatched. (Registers, 1740.)

Langford.—The church of St. Andrew consists of chancel, nave, S. porch, and W. bell-turret. It is externally of early Dec. style, but was severely restored in 1888. The chancel arch has the early E.E. dog-tooth moulding.

Against the N. wall of the chancel is the very large and uncouth 17th cent. marble monument with life-size effigies of three baronets of the Garrard family, each "in the dress of an ancient Roman." (Registers, 1770.)

Lynford, a parish of some size, between Thetford and Brandon, has been churchless since Reformation days. Even the site of the church of St. Helen is unknown, and no trouble has been apparently taken to attach these 1500 acres to any other parish.

Methwold.—The church of St. George consists of chancel, clerestoried nave with aisles, S. porch, and W. square tower, surmounted by an octangular lantern, and crowned with a good stone spire. The church is Perp. throughout, save that the chancel has some late Dec. features. The height of tower and graceful spire is 120 feet. There is a sanctus bellcote of brick at the E. end of the nave, close to the S. end of the gable, instead of in the centre. The octagonal font has plain shields on the panels. An old iron-banded chest is certainly as old as early 14th cent. Both the original doors of the rood-loft stairs remain on the S. side. There is a good 15th cent. nave roof, of alternate tie and hammer-beam construction. A fine brass to Sir Adam de Clyfton, under a canopy, 1367, is an excellent example of the armour of that period. The story of this brass

is remarkable ; it was sold to a tinker in 1680, and broken into 130 pieces ready for the melting-pot, but it was happily recovered, stored in the chest, and eventually, in 1888, fitted together and replaced. (Registers, 1683.)

Mundford.—The church of St. Leonard consists of chancel, nave, N. porch, and S.W. tower, surmounted by a small spire. The tower was much dilapidated when drawn about 1824. There was a thorough restoration in 1899. The porch and nave are good Perp., the chancel E.E., with triplet E. window. The old rood-screen remains. (Registers, 1699.)

Narborough.—The church of All Saints consists of chancel, clerestoried nave with aisles, S. porch, and S.W. tower ; it was considerably restored in 1865. The tower used to carry a spire ; it fell about 1679, damaging the W. end, and causing the nave to be shortened and built up with bricks. The chancel has fine advanced Perp. windows, and the rest of the fabric is chiefly of the same style, but earlier. The octagonal font is Perp. There are various old 15th cent. benches remaining, their ends carved with a variety of local arms. On the N. side of the chancel is a large and elaborate marble monument to Clement Spelman and family, 1599. Among numerous other memorials of this family are brasses to Henry Spelman and Ellen, his wife, 1496 ; to

Sir John Spelman and Elizabeth, his wife, 1545 ; and to John Spelman, 1581. There is also a brass to John Eyer, 1561, who married a Spelman widow ; he made a fortune out of the dissolved monasteries. At the E. end of the N. wall of the chancel is a small niche 7 feet from the ground ; within it is the small demi-effigy of a lady holding a heart to her breast ; on the back of the niche are the words *Domina Agatha de Narborough*, and the arms of Narborough. It is said that she died in 1293, and ordered her heart to be buried here. (Registers, 1596.)

Narford.—The church of St. Mary consists of chancel, clerestoried nave with aisles, S. porch, and W. tower. The tower used to have a lead-covered spire, but this was taken down in 1857, and an elaborate parapet with pinnacles added to the tower. The whole fabric is plain and somewhat poor Perp. When we visited the church, in 1903, there were no seats and no services, and we were told it had been in that condition for ten or twelve years. (Registers, 1596.)

Necton.—The fine church of All Saints consists of chancel with N. chapel, clerestoried nave of four bays with aisles, S.W. chapel, and W. tower. The tower was rebuilt on good Perp. lines in 1864–5. The chancel is late Dec., the rest of the building Perp. The chief feature of the church is the beautiful nave roof ;

the principals are supported by sixteen figures of angels, and between them are seraphim with extended wings ; between the clerestory windows (eight on each side) are the painted figures of our Lord, the Blessed Virgin, and the Apostles, and below them are other saints and bishops. The pulpit is dated 1636. There are brasses to Philippa de Beauchamp, 1384, depicted as a vowess ; to William Curteys, notary, and wife Alice, 1499 ; to Mary Rust, 1596 ; to Robert Goodwyn, Sabine his wife, and their ten children, 1532 ; to Ethelburga Goodwyn, 1527 ; to John Bacon, 1528 ; and to Ismayne, wife of William de Wynston, 1372, with Norman-French inscription. (Registers, 1558.)

Newton.—The church of All Saints consists of chancel, nave, and low central tower ; it used to be of cruciform plan, but the transepts fell into ruin, and were removed early in the 18th cent. The square tower is early Norm. ; Roman bricks were freely used in its construction. There is reputed Saxon work in parts of the building, notably in the tower, held by some authorities to be 9th cent. The chancel windows are Dec. ; the square-headed windows of the nave are modern, but follow the Perp. lines of their predecessors. The octagonal font is Dec. (Registers, 1561.)

Northwold. — The church of St. Andrew

consists of chancel, clerestoried nave with aisles, S. porch, and W. tower. The arcades of four arches each side of nave have good E.E. piers, but the clerestory is Perp. The nave roof is noteworthy, with angels, richly painted and gilded, but the colouring has been all removed. Over the S. clerestory window nearest the W. is the inscription : "Pray for the sowle of John Stalyng." The aisle windows are all Dec.; the S. later than the N. There is a good Perp. tower of four stages, with handsome battlements and eight pinnacles. The chancel is a fine example of Dec. work. The five-light E. window, as well as those of the side walls, have reticulated tracery. Against the N. wall of the church is one of the finest and largest Easter sepulchres (12 feet high and 9 feet long) in the kingdom ; it is of the second half of the 15th cent. Below, in front of the tomb, are four sleeping soldiers ; above is a maze of niches and tabernacle work. It is figured in the *Vetusta Monumenta*. The church underwent much restoration in 1852. The old rood-screen, with panels of painted saints, probably disappeared at that date. The font and good font cover date respectively from 1882 and 1887. (Registers, 1650.)

Oxborough.—The large church of St. John consists of chancel with S. chapel, clerestoried nave with aisles, N. and S. porches, and a tower

with lofty spire, 156 feet high. The spire was rebuilt in 1879, its predecessor having been struck by lightning. The fabric is Perp. throughout. There is a three-light window overlooking the chancel at the E. end of the clerestory. On the nave gable is a sanctus bellcote. The five-light E. window of the chancel is a good example of Perp. The latest part of the fabric is the handsome chapel founded by Margaret Bedingfield, who, by will of 1513, left her body to be buried in this church, "where I will a chapel to be erected." Though there is no trace of Renaissance in the outer work of this chapel, it has a remarkable screen of Italian terra-cotta work, pierced by an iron grill. Here is a monument under a marble canopy to Sir Henry Bedingfield, Governor of the Tower under Queen Mary, 1583. There are also monuments to Sir Henry Bedingfield, the seventeenth knight of that family, a distinguished Royalist, 1657, and to Sir Henry Bedingfield, the first Baronet, 1684. There is a brass eagle inscribed: *Orate pro anima Thome Kyppynq quondam rectoris de Narburgh, c. 1480.* The old rood-screen has panels painted with the effigies of Sts. Thomas of Canterbury, John, and John Baptist on the N. side, and Sts. Withburga, Mary Magdalene, and Etheldreda on the S. side. The old altar slab is re-used in the chancel; on the walls are remains of consecration

crosses. About half a mile S.W. of this church of St. John, in the rectory grounds, are the ruins of another and earlier church. Fragments of Norm. and E.E. work can be detected. (Registers, 1538.)

Palgrave, Little.—The church of St. Peter of this mediæval parish went to decay in early post-Reformation days; the rectory is now consolidated with that of Sporle.

Pickenham, North.—The church of St. Andrew consists of chancel, N. transept, nave, S. aisle, porch, and W. tower. The nave, aisle, and chancel were completely rebuilt in 1863. The tower is late Dec., with an ogee-headed W. window. The rest of the church is imitative of that period. The font, with quatrefoils on the panels, is *c.* 1400. (Registers, 1678.)

Pickenham, South.—The small church of All Saints consists of chancel, nave, N. porch, and round tower; it was restored in 1870. The round Norm. tower has a 15th cent. octagonal belfry stage. The chancel is Dec.; it has an ogee-headed E. window of four lights, with an exterior trefoil-headed niche below it; its roof was carried away in a storm of 1604, and it was replaced (as now) on a lower level. The nave is also mainly Dec. The old altar slab is at the W. end, broken in two. (Registers, 1694.)

Santon.—The small church of All Saints



SWAFFHAM, N.E.

consists of chancel, nave, N. porch, and W. tower. It was rebuilt in 1628 by Thomas Bancroft from the ruins of a larger church. The chancel originally formed the S. transept of West Toft church, which was rebuilt in 1858, when the materials of that part were here re-erected. (Registers, 1770.)

Southacre.—The church of St. George consists of chancel, clerestoried nave with N. aisle, N. porch, and W. tower. The fabric is chiefly late Dec. and Perp. The old rood-screen was moved under the tower. The square font, with angle shafts, is Norm.; there are traces of colour on the cover, and round it this inscription: *Orate pro animabus Magistri Ricardi Gots et Domini Galfridi Baker rectoris hujus ecclesie qui hoc opus fieri fecerunt, c. 1550.* There is a good heraldic brass of 1384 to Sir John Harsyck; the knight has his arms on a jupon, and his lady on her kirtle. There is also a heart brass to Sir Roger Harsyk and wife, 1454; it is a palimpsest, having part of a foreign marginal inscription on the reverse. A third brass is to a former rector, Thomas Leman, 1534; it is a kneeling figure and lacks the tonsure. Under an arch in the chancel chapel, formed by the extension of the N. aisle, is the stone effigy of a cross-legged man in armour with a lion at his feet; it is 13th cent., and supposed to represent Sir Eudo Harsick, c. 1250. Under a recess in

the S. wall of the chancel is the much mutilated effigy in wood of a 14th cent. knight, possibly Sir Alexander Harsick. There are some old poppy-head benches, and a 15th cent. chest. (Registers, 1561.)

Sporle.—The large church of St. Mary consists of chancel with a chapel, clerestoried nave of four bays with aisles, and W. tower; the last restoration, on extensive lines, occurred in 1897-8. The arcades on each side of the nave are E.E., and so too are the two arches between the chancel and N. chapel. In this chapel are some traces of Norm. work. The tower is very good Dec., *temp.* Edward II., with a fine niche over the recessed W. doorway. The rest of the church is late Dec. or Perp. Against the S. wall, discovered in 1866, are good early 15th cent. wall paintings of the legend of St. Catherine of Alexandria, portrayed in a series of twenty-five panels. The octagonal E.E. font, of Purbeck marble, is supported on a central and eight smaller shafts. (Registers, 1559.)

Stanford.—The church of All Saints consists of chancel, nave with aisles, S. porch, and round W. tower; it was enlarged in 1852, when the chancel and N. aisle, then in ruins, were rebuilt. The Norm. round tower has a 15th cent. octagonal belfry stage. The old part of the fabric is chiefly late Dec. (Registers, 1754.)

Swaffham.—The fine cruciform church of Sts. Peter and Paul consists of chancel, clerestoried nave of seven bays with aisles, transepts, S. porch, and lofty W. tower with graceful spire ; the church was restored in 1853, 1877, and again between 1890 and 1895. Much of the old church having fallen down, this noble Perp. successor was begun in 1454, but not finished until *c.* 1490. The old tower was demolished in 1507, and the present one completed in 1510 ; the graceful flèche, with which the tower is crowned, is of later date. The N. aisle was rebuilt at the same time as the tower. The big five-light E. window of the chancel is a poor modern imitation (1853) of flamboyant tracery, and a great blot on this finely executed Perp. church. The double hammer-beam roof of the nave (usually in ignorance said to be chestnut wood, but genuine oak) is most elaborately carved with a whole host of angels (about 200) bearing shields carved with the Instruments of the Passion. Among other noteworthy points about this highly interesting church are the vestry at the E. end of the N. aisle, with the priests' chamber above, containing a valuable library of about 400 volumes ; a recess about the centre of the S. aisle forming the small chapel of Corpus Christi, founded by John and Catherine Pain ; in the chancel, monument with effigy in D.D.

robes of John Botewright, Master of Corpus Christi, Cambridge, and rector when the church was built; and the carved figures of John Chapman and Catherine his wife, with a pedlar



The Pedlar and Dog, Swaffham

and his dog, worked up into a prayer desk. He was the builder of the N. aisle, and otherwise a great benefactor to the church. The legend of the pedlar of Swaffham and the pot of money cannot be given here, even in the

briefest form, for lack of space. It occurs with variants in different parts of England and on the Continent. Mr. Gomme has dealt at length with this Swaffham legend, giving three illustrations of the wood-work, in his recent book, *Folklore as an Historic Science*. (Registers, 1559.)

Weeting had two parish churches in olden days. All Saints was demolished in the 18th cent. by the collapse of the tower ; its ruins still remain in the park of Weeting Hall.

The small church of St. Mary consists of chancel, nave, N. aisle, S. porch, and round W. tower. The Norm. tower has 15th cent. battlements. The nave is Perp. The chancel (though it has two Perp. windows on the S.) is Dec., with a good three-light E. window. (Registers, 1558.)

West Tofts.—The church of St. Mary consists of chancel, nave, S. transept, N. aisle, and W. tower, with lead-covered spire ; it has been restored of recent years and richly decorated. The transept, N. aisle, chancel, and porch have been rebuilt. The old rood-screen has been richly gilded. Some 15th cent. benches remain. There are a variety of good modern monuments and brasses. (Registers, 1733.)

Wilton.—The church of St. James consists of chancel, nave, S. porch, and W. tower ; it

underwent much restoration in 1843. The tower carries a lofty stone spire. The fabric is chiefly Perp., with some late Dec. The old rood-screen is well carved. On the S. side of the sanctuary is a large example of a floor piscina drain, just below a wall piscina. These ground piscinas are very rare in parish churches.
(Registers, 1634.)

THE DEANERY OF DEPWADE

Ashwellthorpe.—The church of All Saints consists of chancel with N. chapel, nave, S. porch with upper chamber, and W. tower. The chancel is chiefly Dec., the nave and porch advanced Perp., and the tower Dec., but with a later chequered parapet. It was repaired and re-roofed in 1860. There are piscinas in chancel, chapel, and nave, and a holy-water stoup in the porch. The most noteworthy feature is the table-tomb with effigies to Sir Edmund de Thorpe (with collar of S.S.), and Joan his wife (engraved by Stothard); he was slain at the siege of Lover's Castle, Normandy, about 1417, but brought here for burial. In the chapel is a brass to Jane (Bourchier), wife of Edmund Knyvet, 1561, with a quaint epitaph. The octagonal font, c. 1660, bears the arms of the Knyvet family; it was the gift of Lady Knyvet, who died in 1713, aged 80. The parish chest is covered with 17th cent. designs in "poker work." (Registers, 1558.)

There was formerly a church or free chapel at Ashwell dedicated to St. Mary; it was

refounded in 1314. Blomefield, in the middle of the 18th cent., says : "The church of Ashwell is down, and immemorially annexed to Thorpe."

Aslacton.—The church of St. Michael consists of chancel, nave, S. aisle, S. porch, and W. tower. The circular tower is in this instance probably of Saxon date ; the battlements Perp. There was much restoration in 1890. The chancel, nave, and S. aisle are of Dec. date, and the S. aisle, clerestory, and porch Perp. In Blomefield's days there was an infant in a cradle depicted in the E. window of the chancel, reputed to be a foundling left at the church stile, brought up by the parish and named Aslac ; he became standard-bearer to Edward III., married a Calthrop of Burnham, and refounded this church. (Registers, 1558.)

Bunwell.—The church of St. Michael consists of chancel, nave, S. porch, and W. tower ; it underwent very considerable restoration in 1890, and different parts were again restored in 1905, 1907, and 1908. It is a good example throughout of Perp. The windows are of large size ; the E. window has five lights, c. 1450. The porch is arcaded in flush-work, and the pedimented battlements of the tower are noteworthy. (Registers, 1551.)

Carleton Rode.—The church of All Saints consists of chancel, clerestoried nave with aisles, S. porch, and W. tower ; it was gradually

restored between 1877 and 1883. The low tower was finished in 1503; it was rescued from a state of grievous ruin in 1717, as is set forth in a long quaint inscription. The chancel is of the first half of the 14th cent., the rest of the church late 15th cent. There is a piscina in each aisle; the good double piscina in the chancel is of Dec. date. In the S. wall is a low-side window. On the inner walls are eight consecration crosses. The remains of the painted rood-screen of this church show the Apostles on the panels; it is mentioned in Paley's *Manual of Gothic Architecture*. (Registers, 1560.)

Forncett St. Mary.—The small church consists of chancel, nave, N. porch, and W. tower; it was considerably restored and the chancel rebuilt in 14th cent. style, in 1869, up to which date it was thatched. The tower and nave are Perp. (Registers, 1662.)

Forncett St. Peter.—The church consists of chancel, clerestoried nave with aisles, N. porch, and W. tower; it was far too thoroughly restored in 1857. The round tower, from its double splayed circular openings and general features, is clearly of pre-Conquest date; the rest of the church is in the main Perp. There are brasses to Richard Baxter, who died in 1484, *ignave vulneratus*, and to Thomas Baxter, 1535. A curious alabaster tomb, with effigies to Thomas and Elizabeth Drake, of the 15th

cent., is supposed to be that of the founders of the N. aisle. There is an old altar slab in the floor of the church. The old poppy-head bench-ends are good examples of 15th cent. carving, but were considerably restored in 1850. Rood-stairs on S. (Registers, 1561.)

Fritton.—The church of St. Catharine consists of chancel, nave, S. porch, and W. tower. It underwent partial restoration in 1853. A vestry was added in 1874, and an oak lychgate in 1879. The round tower is Norm., and there is a plain Norm. doorway in the N. wall which now gives access to the vestry. The tower is peculiar, inasmuch as it retains its convexity down to the ground on the E. The octagonal belfry stage is of 15th cent., and the whole tower has been refaced with dressed flints. In Ladbrooke's view (1824) there is no structural chancel, and the E. window is four-light Dec. of intersecting tracery. This part of the church is *temp.* Edward I., but the nave, windows, and the porch are 15th cent. The fine old rood-screen bears on its panels the painted figures of Sts. Simon and Jude, the four Latin Doctors, and portraits of John Bacun (the donor of the screen, c. 1510), his wife and family. There are remains of the roof-loft stairs. Two old paintings of St. Christopher and St. George are in good preservation against the N. wall. There are two holy-water stoups at the S. entrance, the

one inside and the other outside the porch. The octagonal Perp. font bears the evangelistic symbols round the bowl, and has lions sejant round the base. (Registers, 1559.)

Fundenhall.—The church of St. Nicholas consists of chancel, nave, N. porch, and massive central tower; it was restored at considerable cost in 1869. The S. doorway is Norm. The base of the tower is Norm., and the upper stage is mainly early 15th cent. John Daniel, in 1418, left twenty marks to repair the steeple. The rest of the church is chiefly 14th cent. The rood-screen, with most interesting armorial bearings, mentioned by Blomefield and later Norfolk writers, was most disastrously cleared away in 1869. The rood-loft was "whole and painted" in the 18th cent. Portions of the upper part of the screen are now at the W. end. (Registers, 1559.)

Hapton.—The small church of St. Margaret consists of chancel, nave, S. porch, and a W. tower, which was erected in 1847; it was restored in 1869, and again in 1894. The nave is mainly Dec., and the chancel Perp. When Blomefield wrote there was no kind of tower or turret, but a bell hung in a wooden frame in the churchyard. There is an old domed chest banded with iron. (Registers, 1653.)

Hardwick.—The small church of St. Margaret consists of chancel, nave, S. porch, and

the remains of a round W. tower which fell down in 1770. The fabric was restored in 1882. The chancel and nave are chiefly 14th cent. The S. doorway is late Norm., with billet-mouldings. In the chancel is an angle piscina and lowered sill for sedilia. The panels of the rood-screen are painted alternate red and green; they are pierced with small openings. There is a mural painting of St. Christopher on the N. wall. In the chancel are two fine tabletombs, with black marble tops and armorial bearings in front; the one is to Sir Peter Gleane, Bart., 1683, a noted loyalist, and afterwards successively M.P. for Norwich and the county; the other is for his son, Thomas Gleane, who died in 1660. (Registers, 1561.)

Hempnall.—The church of St. Margaret consists of nave with aisles, S. porch with upper chamber, and W. tower; it was far too vigorously restored in 1857. The font has four lions *sejant* round the shaft. The fabric is almost entirely 15th cent. The chancel was "ruinated" when Blomefield wrote. There is a large 15th cent. chest, 9 feet long, with six locks; within it is a smaller one with three shields and the initials G. A. (Registers, 1560.)

Morningthorpe.—The small church of St. John Baptist consists of chancel, nave, S. porch, and round W. tower; it underwent considerable restoration in 1889. The tower is Norm.,

with 14th cent. inserted belfry windows and a modern parapet. The rest of the fabric is mainly Perp. The 15th cent. piscina in the chancel is noteworthy; it has an ogee-shaped canopy, with a Tudor rose separately sculptured on one side, and a leopard's face for De la Pole on the other; it has a sexfoil drain. On the N. side of the chancel is the curious tomb of Martha Raworth, 1694. (Registers, 1558.)

Moulton St. Michael (or Great Moulton).—There were formerly here two parishes with their respective churches, but Moulton All Saints perished in the reign of Elizabeth, a time so fateful to Norfolk churches; it was demolished in 1570. Its site, about a mile from the other church, is still known as "The Sanctuary."

The small church of St. Michael consists of chancel, nave, N. aisle, S. porch, and low W. tower. In 1863 and again 1887 it was far too "completely restored." The chancel has some E.E. features, but the nave and porch are mainly Perp. Drawings of 1850 show portions of screen diapered with crowned M's, also beautifully coloured roof-panels over rood-screen. These were destroyed in 1863. Note the low-side window, also the old closing ring on the S. door, absurdly called a Sanctuary Knocker. (Registers, 1560.)

Shelton.—The church of St. Mary consists of chancel, clerestoried nave with aisles, S.

porch with upper chamber, and W. tower; it was restored in 1881-2. The tower is of the usual flint construction, with good buttresses, and is of the first half of the 15th cent. The rest of the church is of excellent brickwork towards the end of the same cent., with stone quoins; it has a clerestory of nine three-light windows each side. A decided peculiarity is a sacristy projecting eastward beneath the E. window of the chancel, though this plan for a vestry may also be noticed in the Norwich churches of St. Peter Mancroft and St. Peter Parmentergate. The sacristy is entered by a door S. of the altar, and there is an outer doorway at the S. end. The date of all this good brick structure is known. Sir Ralph Shelton, by will of 1497, ordered his executors to "make up completely the church of Shelton in necessary tymber, iron, and lead, according to the forme as I have begunne it." The octagonal Perp. font, coeval with the tower, has lions sejant alternating with angels bearing shields of the Passion, St. Edmund, the Trinity, and the Blessed Sacrament. Various backless benches and bench-ends remain, and there is a fair amount of old glass. There is a table-tomb each side of the altar, the one on the N. constructed for Sir Ralph Shelton and his wife, 1568. (Registers, 1557.)

Long Stratton (or Stratton St. Mary), a former market town on the high road between

Norwich and Ipswich, includes the two parishes of St. Mary and St. Michael. The former large church consists of chancel, clerestoried nave with aisles, S. porch, and round W. tower with short lead-covered spire. The tower is Norm., with early 14th cent. upper stage; the battlements and spire are 14th cent. The body of the church is said to have been rebuilt by Sir Roger de Bourne about 1330; but almost the whole of the fabric now shows advanced 15th cent. work. It was restored with severity in 1846–7. The pulpit and font cover are good examples of 17th cent. carving. On the N. side of the chancel are the recumbent effigies of Lord Chief Justice Edmund Reve, 1647, and his wife, 1657. There are various remnants of 15th cent. glass in the E. window of the chancel. In the vestry is that remarkable curiosity, a sexton wheel of 15th cent. date. It consists of two wheels or thin circular discs of iron, 2 feet 8 inches in diameter, revolving on an axis, to which is attached a handle for holding them up. On the face of the circumference are marked the six days specially sacred to the Blessed Virgin, and at each of these points is a small hole to which a piece of string with a loose end is attached. Whenever a devout person was desirous of keeping the form of penance termed "Our Lady's Fast" (to be observed on one day a week for seven years), he applied to the sexton

at the church, who set the wheels spinning, and whichever string the applicant succeeded



Sexton's Wheel, Long Stratton

in catching determined the day on which the fast was to be begun and continued throughout the

period. Only one other of these once common sexton's wheels is known to exist, namely, in the church of Yaxley, Suffolk. There is a full description of both wheels and their use in *Norfolk Archaeology*, ix. 201–14. (Registers, 1547.)

Stratton St. Michael.—The church consists of chancel, nave, S. porch, and low W. tower with short lead-covered wooden spire. The fabric is in the main Dec., but with 15th cent. insertions; the E. window of three lights has good quatrefoil tracery. In the chancel is a brass to John Cowall, rector, 1487, recording his restoration of that part of the fabric. (Registers, 1558.)

Stratton St. Peter, formerly a separate parish, was united to Stratton St. Michael in the days of Henry VII. The church was pulled down c. 1520.

Tacolneston.—The church of All Saints consists of chancel, nave, S. aisle, S. porch, and W. tower; it was restored in 1875 and again in 1894. The church was rebuilt about 1500, but parts of the tower are 14th cent. A portion of the finely carved and painted screen remains; it stands against the S. wall. There is a good large Jacobean pulpit. (Registers, 1653.)

Tasburgh.—The church of St. Mary consists of chancel, nave, N. porch, and W. round tower, built in a Roman camp. The circular tower is

either of early Norm. or possibly Saxon character ; it had two tiers of semicircular arches, but the upper tiers have been cut away in rebuilding and raising the summit (*c.* 1400). The arch into the nave is of rude character, but it has been filled up with a pointed one of early 15th cent. date. The nave has Perp. windows, but the square-headed chancel windows are good examples of late 14th cent. (Registers, 1558.)

Tharston.—The church of St. Mary consists of chancel, nave, N. porch, and W. tower ; the nave was restored in 1881, and the tower and porch in 1886. The chancel and tower are Dec., the nave and porch Perp. The octagonal font, with Tudor roses, is late Perp. There is a monument to John Woolmer, 1598, and Alice his wife, 1610. (Registers, 1558.)

Tibenham.—The church of All Saints consists of chancel, clerestoried nave of four bays, S. aisle, S. porch, and W. tower. The lofty Perp. tower has the emblems of the four Evangelists in the place of pinnacles. The fabric is chiefly Dec., with some Perp. insertions and additions. In St. Nicholas chapel, at the E. end of the aisle, are some Buxton brasses and other memorials, the oldest dated 1528. In this aisle is a gallery pew erected by faculty granted by Archbishop Laud to that family. The Dawson-Turner drawings give portion of screen in green and red panelling.

There is a good Jacobean pulpit with tester. The good Perp. font has an octagonal bowl; it is supported by a central pier and eight small shafts. (Registers, 1560.)

Wacton Magna.—The church of All Saints consists of continuous chancel and nave, with low round tower at the W.; certain restorations were effected in 1885, and again in 1893. With the exception of the Norm. tower, the fabric is good early 15th cent. or possibly Richard II. There are the remains of the rood-loft doorway and stairs; also sedilia and piscina in the chancel. The octagonal font has the Evangelistic symbols. There is a mural brass to Abigail, daughter of John Knyvet, 1623. (Registers, 1560.)

The sinecure rectory of **Wacton Parva** is annexed to Wacton Magna. In mediæval days they were separate parishes and churches. The church of St. Mary fell into decay early in the reign of Henry VIII.; the tower was standing in 1602, and had been “converted to a Dove howse.”

THE DEANERY OF FINCHAM

Barton Bendish formerly consisted of three parishes, each with its church. All Saints church, which stood between the other two churches, was pulled down in 1788, the year after the living was consolidated with St. Mary's. It had long been ruinous ; most of the materials were used in road-making (!), but a small portion was re-used in St. Mary's.

The well-proportioned church of St. Andrew, mainly 14th cent. date, consists of chancel, nave, S. porch, and W. tower. The roofs were renewed in 1868 ; they used to be thatched. The porch has good flint flush-work of a series of St. Andrew's cross. The S. doorway is a good example of late Norm., and there are two small windows of that date on the N. side of the nave. In the chancel is a Dec. piscina niche with quatrefoil in the head ; the drain is sexfoil. The rood staircase is perfect on the N. side of the chancel arch. There are some benches in the nave dated 1623. (Registers, 1695.)

The church of St. Mary, at the W. end of the village, consists of chancel with modern vestry,

nave, and W. bell-turret. There used to be a W. tower, but it fell during a storm of 1710, and much damaged and shortened the W. end of the nave. The building is mainly Dec. At the W. end is a fine late Norm. doorway, which was moved here in 1788 from the N. side of the destroyed church of All Saints. On the S. wall of the nave is a painting of St. Catherine bound to the wheel, head downwards. (Registers, 1726.)

Beechamwell.—In mediaeval days there were three small parishes of this name distinguished by the respective names of their several churches—All Saints, St. Mary's, St. John Baptist. The churches of All Saints and St. John have been for several generations mere heaps of ruins. The former, a quarter of a mile S. of the village, has the E. wall of the chancel standing; the latter, at the N.W. end of the village, retains much of the tower and the nave walls.

The small church of St. Mary consists of chancel, nave (thatched), S. aisle, N. porch, and W. round tower. The round tower is one of Saxon origin; the good octagonal belfry stage is Dec. The rest of the building is chiefly 14th cent. In the chancel are two brasses to former rectors; the oldest is a good example of eucharistic vestments (*c.* 1385), the inscription missing; the other a demi-effigy to John Grymeston, 1430. (Registers, 1558.)

Bexwell.—The church of St. Mary consists of chancel, nave, S. porch, and round tower. The tower is of Norm. date, having a row of circular-headed windows below an octagonal belfry stage, which was added *c.* 1730. The nave was restored in 1854 and the chancel in 1878. The E. window of three lights is modern. The nave has portions of E.E. work, but the porch is Perp., restored in 1881. There is a mural tablet, with arms, on the S. wall, to Henry Bexwell, who died 1654, and several stones of later date to this family. On the S. side of the chancel is a triple sedilia and a piscina, *c.* 1300. (Registers, 1558.)

Boughton.—The church of All Saints, rebuilt save the tower in 1872, consists of chancel, nave, S. porch, and W. tower. Blomefield says that the tower was erected in 1416. The old nave and chancel were Dec., and this is the style of their successors. (Registers, 1729.)

Crimplesham.—The church of St. Mary consists of chancel, nave, S. porch, and massive W. tower ; it was restored in 1897. The N. and S. doorways are early plain Norm. with tympana. The nave and tower are chiefly 14th cent. The chancel was rebuilt in 1877 ; it retains the old sedilia and double piscina. (Registers, 1560.)

Denver.—The church of St. Mary consists of chancel, nave, N. aisle, S. porch, and W. tower. It was considerably restored in 1870, when the

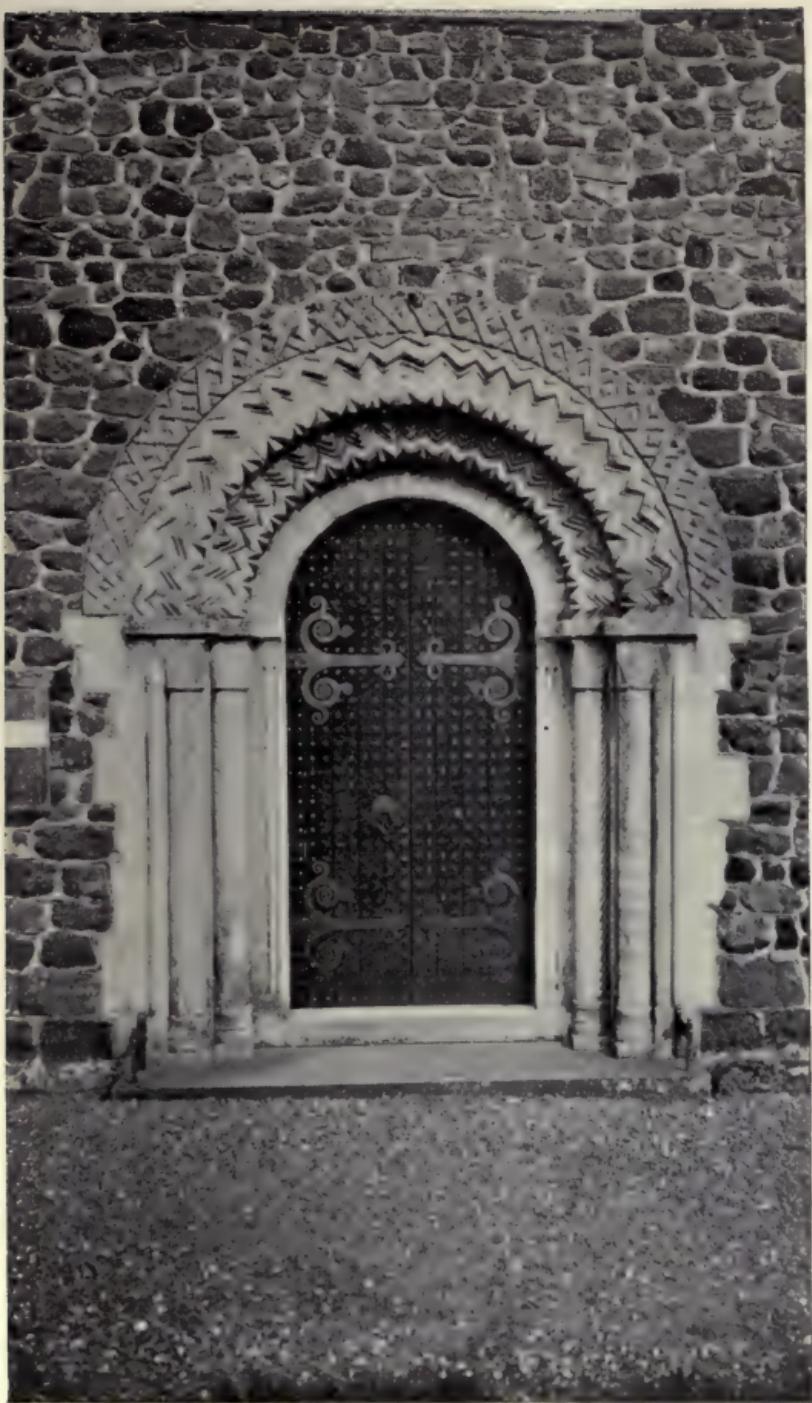
aisle was added. The lower stages of the tower are E.E., c. 1250 ; the top stage is 14th cent. It used to be crowned with a timber lead-covered spire, but this was blown down in the destructive gale of March 24, 1895, and has not been replaced. The nave and chancel are externally late 15th cent. In the S. side of the chancel are three sedilia and a piscina niche of Dec. date. Here, too, is a black marble slab to Dr. Robert Brady, physician to Charles II. and James II. ; he was Regius Professor of Physic at Cambridge, and Master of Gonville and Caius College for forty years ; he died in 1700. (Registers, 1653.)

Dereham, West.—There were formerly two parish churches here, St. Andrew and St. Peter, in the same churchyard. The latter has long ago disappeared, though the foundations can still be traced on the W. of the yard. The church of St. Andrew consists of chancel, nave, S. porch, and massive round W. tower of rag-stone, surmounted by an octagonal belfry stage of arcaded brick. The circular tower is Norm., the brick-work 15th cent., *temp.* Henry VI. The roof of the nave collapsed in 1901, which necessitated considerable restoration. Both chancel and nave are 15th cent. ; they used to be thatched. Some old glass in two of the windows is said to have come from the Premonstratensian Abbey in this parish. (Registers, 1558.)

Downham Market.—The church of St. Edmund, on the summit of the hill upon which the town is built, consists of chancel, with S. chapel, clerestoried nave with aisles, S. porch, and low tower surmounted by slender lead-covered timber spire. The church was repaired in 1855 and the tower in 1896. A Norm. window has been found behind the chancel arch. The outer features of the fabric are all late 15th cent. The fine roof of the nave was restored in 1899. The Perp. font bears eight shields thus carved: A cross for St. George; three escallops for St. James; two arrows in saltire for St. Edmund; three nails of the Passion; a cross with crown of thorns of the Passion; two keys in saltire for St. Peter; a saltire cross for St. Andrew; and two swords in saltire for St. Paul. (Registers, 1558.)

Fincham.—Here there were two churches, St. Martin and St. Michael. The latter was allowed to fall into decay early in the 18th cent., and it was taken down in 1744–5, to avoid expense of repairs, and consolidated with St. Martin by Act of Parliament. It was a fine building of the Norm. and E.E. periods, with a 15th cent. tower; the tower stood until 1751. A small heap of ruins, with a tablet in an adjacent wall, marks the site.

The large church of St. Martin consists of chancel, clerestoried nave with aisles, S. porch,



SHOULDHAM THORPE (WEST DOORWAY)

and lofty W. tower. The church underwent considerable restoration at various periods between 1846–86. The fabric is almost entirely Perp., c. 1450. A sacristy on the N. of the chancel, which had formerly an upper room, was built c. 1500. The good rood-screen has coloured shields of Fincham, and the see of Norwich impaling Bateman. The remarkable Norm. font comes from St. Michael's church, after a considerable sojourn in the rectory garden. It is 2 feet 7 inches square, and stands on five modern pillars. The sides show, under round-headed arcades, Adam and Eve and the Tree of Knowledge, the Magi, the Nativity, and the Baptism of our Lord. In the S.W. corner of the nave stands the ponderous parish chest with triple locks. The old sounding-board of the pulpit, inscribed beneath with the date 1604, and the name of the donor and maker, Gregory Watson, now serves as a vestry table. (Registers, 1541.)

Fordham.—The small church of St. Mary, of the Dec. style throughout, consists of chancel, nave, and bell-turret; the chancel c. 1300, the nave c. 1340. (Registers, 1576.)

Hilgay.—The church of All Saints is a large building of freestone, consisting of chancel, nave, S. aisle, and W. tower; it underwent considerable restorations in 1862–3. The tower is of brick (1794), and the chancel is modern. The

nave is chiefly Dec., and the aisle Perp. "The roof of the S. aisle is curiously painted with the arms of benefactors" (Keyser). The chancel has triple sedilia. The church is approached through a long avenue of fine trees; it has a modern lychgate at each end. (Registers, 1583.)

Holme-next-Runton.—The small church of St. James consists of chancel, nave, S. porch, and W. tower. A vestry was added in 1856. The chancel and tower are in the main Dec., and the nave and porch Perp. Remains of the rood-screen were *in situ* in 1845. (Registers, 1562.)

Marham.—The large church of the Holy Trinity consists of chancel, nave, S. aisle, S. porch, and lofty W. tower; it is almost throughout of 15th cent. date. In 1844 the whole building was re-roofed, and considerable restoration was effected in 1875. At this last date the well-carved rood-screen was unhappily swept away. (Registers, 1562.)

There was formerly a second parish church (St. Andrew) at Marham. It was standing in 1500, in a close near the vicarage, where parts of the foundation can still be traced; it seems to have fallen a victim to the general neglect of religious observances in the days of Elizabeth.

Outwell.—The church of St. Clement consists of a chancel with side chapels, clerestoried

nave with aisles, S. porch, and W. tower ; above £2000 was expended in restoration work in 1863. The oldest part of this fine church is the tower, the three lowest stages of which are E.E. ; a fourth stage was added in the 14th cent. During the restoration the foundations of an E.E. chancel were discovered. To the Dec. period belong the arcades each side of the nave, a three-light window in the S. aisle, and a low-arched tomb in the S. chancel. The rest of the church was remodelled at different periods of the Perp. style. A N. chapel, placed transept-wise, used to have the date 1420 in the E. window. A special feature of the church are the buttresses of the S. side and of the chancel, together with a rich band of quatrefoils in the basement mouldings ; but the windows on that side are later and of Tudor design. The porch has a groined roof with upper chamber. The hexagonal font (Perp.) is of simple panelled design. There are some good remains of 15th cent. stained glass. (Registers, 1559.)

Roxham, a small parish of about 600 souls to the south of Downham, had its own church (St. Michael), but it has long since disappeared. It is annexed, together with Ryston, to the vicarage of Fordham.

Runcton, South.—The church of St. Andrew used to consist of chancel, clerestoried nave with

aisles, S. porch, and W. tower ; the tower Dec., and the rest of the fabric externally late 15th cent., according to Ladbroke's S. view, c. 1825. But it was allowed to get out of repair, and in 1839 the whole of the old church was pulled down, and a smaller church —chancel, nave, and bell-turret—was erected in its place on imitation Norm. lines. The old Norm. chancel arch, with billet and chevron mouldings, was re-used. (Registers, 1652.)

Ryston.—The small church of St. Michael consists of chancel, nave, S. porch, and W. tower. The tower is of brick dating from c. 1500, and, after being in ruin for centuries, was rebuilt in 1858. The chancel was restored in 1862, and the nave re-roofed in 1901. Both nave and chancel are in the main late 15th cent., with square-headed windows. There are two low-side windows in the chancel ; the modern baseless "leper" fable has been foolishly perpetuated by glazing them with leper subjects from the gospels. (Registers, 1687.)

Shingham.—The small church of St. Botolph consists only of chancel and nave ; the latter is in ruins, and the chancel has been roofed to serve as a mortuary chapel. There is a fine late Norm. doorway to the ruined nave on the S. side. The chancel is later work ; within it are preserved the old screen, bench-ends, and pulpit formerly in use. The rectory is

annexed to that of Beechamwell. (Registers, 1762.)

Shouldham.—The church of All Saints, standing on a hill above the village of this once market town, consists of chancel (rebuilt in 1871), nave, S. porch, and W. tower. The nave was restored in 1871. On the S. side of the nave, at the E. end, is a projecting chapel, c. 1500, probably built by one of the Weasenham family, whose arms used to be in the windows. The tower is Dec. (with later battlements), and so is the plain octagonal font. There are large Perp. windows each side of the nave. In the vestry is the old hour-glass stand. At the W. end of the nave are several old seats, some with poppy-heads, and others with square-headed bench-ends carved in tracery like those of the W. of England. In the churchyard, below the S. transept window, is a fine sculptured E.E. slab, and there are many portions of such slabs against the S. wall of the chancel. These have been brought here from the site of the Gilbertine priory of Shouldham. (Registers, 1656.)

Shouldham Thorpe.—The small church of St. Mary consists of chancel, nave, and W. turret. The old tower fell in 1724. There used to be a N. porch; the chancel was mainly Dec. and the nave Perp. The church was almost entirely rebuilt in 1858; the old Norm.

W. door, rich with chevron mouldings, has been re-erected at the W. end; it used to be within the N. porch. (Registers, 1737.)

Southery.—The old small church of St. Mary, crushed down with overwhelming ivy, is still suffered to stand in a ruinous condition. It looks well and strong enough in Ladbroke's drawing, c. 1825, with chancel and nave of three bays under one roof, of 14th cent. date, with small wooden belfry over the W. gable and entrance doorway below it. Nave and chancel were divided by a well-carved rood-screen, and in the N.E. corner were the stone stairs. Alas, the old church was abandoned in 1858, in favour of a vulgar new one erected near at hand. (Registers, 1706.)

Stoke Ferry.—The church of All Saints consists of chancel, nave, and W. turret. In 1758 the tower of the old church fell, and much damaged the nave of the church. It was poorly repaired and rebuilt with money raised by brief. The chancel had already disappeared in the 17th cent. The repaired building was restored and enlarged in 1847–8, but it is a mean affair at best. (Registers, 1736.)

Stow Bardolph.—The church of the Holy Trinity consists of chancel, nave, N. chapel, S. aisle and N. porch, and substantial W. tower. It was drastically restored and rebuilt in parts at a great cost in 1850. During the alterations

a triple sedilia and double piscina of E.E. date were found in the chancel. The lower stages of the tower are 13th cent., and the embattled upper stage 15th cent. (Registers, 1559.)

Stradsett.—The church of St. Mary, standing picturesquely in Stradsett Park, consists of chancel and nave (continuous), S. porch, and embattled tower, which used to carry a handsome square lantern steeple crowned with a short timber lead-covered spire. A drastic restoration was effected in 1891, having previously been much repaired in 1867. At one or other of these dates the beautiful summit to the Dec. tower was removed, and also the chancel screen. The old part of the fabric of the body of the church is late 15th cent. (Registers, 1559.)

Thorpeland.—The former parish church of St. Thomas has entirely disappeared; it was standing at the beginning of the 16th cent. in sufficiently good repair to have several testamen-tary bequests made to it. It is now consolidated with Wallington.

Tottenhill.—The church of St. Botolph, about a mile S.E. from the village, and originally belonging to the hamlet of West Brigg, is a small building consisting of chancel, nave, S. porch, and W. tower. The chancel was repaired in 1865, and the chancel arch renewed and general restorations carried out in 1877. The

three-light E. window is a good example of intersecting tracery, c. 1300. There are other features of about this date and somewhat earlier in the chancel; most of the rest of the fabric is 15th cent., but there is a fine Norm. doorway under the S. porch illustrated and described by Mr. Keyser in *Memorials of Old Norfolk*; it has the exceptional feature for East Anglia of a tympanum, which is carved with a cross pate. (Registers, 1679.)

Tottenhill, in pre-Reformation days, had a church of its own dedicated to St. Mary, the rectorial tithes of which were appropriated to Shouldham priory. Even its site is not now known.

Upwell.—The large church of St. Peter of this former old market town consists of chancel, clerestoried nave with aisles, N. porch, and W. tower. The chancel was restored in 1887. The fabric is throughout of the later Perp. style, with the exception of the tower, which is for the most part E.E. or early Dec. in character; the two lower stages are foursquare, but the top is octagonal. It was surmounted by a short spire, which was removed in 1842. A full description of the successive restorations of the body of the church is set forth on a brass plate. Much was accomplished in 1836–8, and in 1842 the exterior was stuccoed and stone battlements added throughout. The porch has an upper chamber. On the S. side of the chancel

is the turreted stairway to the rood-loft. In the chancel are brasses to two priests, in eucharistic vestments, dated respectively 1428 and 1435. There is also a later mural brass, dated 1621, to Jane (Calttrop), wife of Sinolphus Bell, with kneeling figures of man and wife, with seven sons and four daughters. (Registers, 1650.)

Wallington.—The church of St. Margaret has now entirely disappeared, with the exception of the embattled W. tower, which is overgrown with ivy. The church (Dec.) originally consisted of chancel, nave, S. porch, and W. tower, and was converted into a barn by Judge Gawdy c. 1589. The remains are now surrounded by wooden palings.

Watlington.—The church of Sts. Peter and Paul consists of chancel, clerestoried nave with aisles, S. porch, and W. tower, with short leaded spire. The tower was struck by lightning in 1902, but has since been repaired. The church underwent general restoration in 1900. The tower and chancel are chiefly 14th cent.; the clerestory is late 15th cent., and there are other Perp. windows of that century. The present chancel screen incorporates some 14th cent. screen-work from the S. aisle. In the nave are a number of 13th cent. seats with poppy-head ends. The chancel has fine triple sedilia, and in the S. chapel is a double piscina. The font is

mutilated ; the cover, surmounted by a pelican, is dated 1674. (Registers, 1570.)

Welney.—The old church or chapel of St. Mary was unhappily demolished in 1848, when the present building was erected on the site. The old fabric is said to have been chiefly of Norman date. (Registers, 1642.)

Wereham.—The church of St. Margaret consists of chancel, nave with aisles, and W. tower. The church was thoroughly restored in 1866 ; up to that date the roofs were thatched. The basement of the tower is E.E., but the upper stage Perp. On the S. side of the tower is a large sun-dial, dated 1725. The arcades of the wide nave are E.E., but the aisle windows Perp., except a lancet at the E. end of each. A triplet of lancets forms the E. window of the church. The octagonal font is Dec., but the base E.E. There are other restored lancets in the chancel. The general date of the church is *c.* 1225. (Registers, 1558.)

Wimbotsham.—The church of St. Mary consists of apsidal chancel, nave, N. porch, and W. tower. The chancel was, alas, entirely rebuilt in 1854, and other vigorous restoration effected. There was no apse to the old chancel, which was chiefly E.E., but traces of an original apse are said to have been found. On the N. side of the Norm. chancel arch are the rood-loft stairs. The N. and S. doorways of

the nave are fine examples of advanced Norm. There is an illustration of the S. doorway, and a good description of both, by Mr. Keyser in *Memorials of Old Norfolk* (1908). The nave roof is of good early 15th cent. work. There is also much interesting old benching of the same date, with poppy-head ends and quaintly carved figures on the elbows. The tower and porch and nave windows are late Perp. (Registers, 1562.)

Wormegay.—The church of St. Michael is a small building, consisting of chancel, nave, and W. tower. It was unfortunately almost entirely rebuilt, except the tower, in 1893. The tower was restored in 1896. The general outer features of the old church were 15th cent. The octagonal font (Perp.) has blank shields on the panels. On the W. side of the tower is a stone sculptured with the rood and Sts. Mary and John; it is said to have been moved here from the Austin Priory of Wormegay on its suppression. The priory bore the joint dedication of the Blessed Virgin, Holy Cross, and St. John the Evangelist. (Registers, 1561.)

Wretton.—The church of All Saints consists



Poppy-head,
Wimbotsham

of chancel, nave, S. aisle, S. porch, and W. tower. There were restorations in 1863, 1899, and 1903; the roofs were thatched up to the first of these dates. Most of the church fabric is 15th cent., with late square-headed windows, but on the S. of the chancel is a good window of the 14th cent. There is a fairly good Perp. chancel screen, and some well-carved Jacobean benches. The priests' door of the chancel used to be Dec., but it has been "restored" into Perp. style. (Registers, 1693.)

THE DEANERY OF HINGHAM

Barford.—The small church of St. Botolph consists of chancel, nave, S. porch, and W. tower. A certain amount of restoration was done to the fabric in 1849, in 1891, and in 1903. The chancel and much of the tower is E.E.; the nave good Perp. There is a blocked-up low-side window. The octagonal font is Dec. (Registers, 1700.)

Barnham Broom.—The church of Sts. Peter and Paul consists of chancel, nave, S. porch, and W. tower; severely restored in 1851. The tower, which has four figures instead of pinnacles on the battlements, is Perp., as is most of the fabric. The Dec. font is curious; it is octagonal and embattled, but has a raised square at each corner. The rood-screen bears on its panels the interesting figures of Sts. Withburga, Ursula, Joanna of Valois, and Walstan. There is a brass with effigies to John and Ellen Dorant, 1514. (Registers, 1630.)

Bawburgh.—The church of Sts. Mary and Walstan consists of chancel, nave, S. porch, and

round W. tower. The dedication is unique. St. Walstan, a purely agricultural saint of East Anglia, whose effigy appears painted on several old rood-screens, was born, bred, and buried in this obscure village. He was born towards the end of the 10th cent. of a well-to-do family, but when a boy he renounced his patrimony and took service as a farm labourer in the neighbouring village of Taverham. He was no less devout than zealous in his farm labours. Whilst still young and active, in the year 1016, he had a premonition of death when mowing in a meadow with his fellows. Calling them and his master around him, he directed, according to the legend, that his body was to be placed on a cart drawn by a yoke of oxen (which had been given him when calves), who were to be left free to go where they pleased. He was to be buried wherever they stopped. Then he besought God to bless the place of his burial, so that all husbandmen visiting it in faith might obtain their petitions both for themselves and their cattle. Lying down on the grass, he died; the labourers complied with his request. The oxen went through wood and water and up a hill, until they came near to the house at Bawburgh where Walstan was born. There they made a slight halt, and immediately a spring burst forth, and then "going a little further they made a full stop, and there they

buried the holy man's body, and built a church over it and dedicated it to his honour." As the saint of husbandry, St. Walstan's shrine soon obtained considerable popularity; agricultural pilgrims, desirous of relief or a blessing for themselves and their beasts, flocked to the little church, occasionally coming from across the seas. Bale, writing in the 16th cent., says: "St. Walstan, of Bawburgh, was neither monk nor priest. . . . He became the god of their fields in Norfolk, and the guide of their harvests, all mowers and scythe followers seeking him once in the year." St. Walstan's shrine was on the N. side of the church; it was destroyed, the treasures sacked, and the bones of the saint burnt and scattered in the devastating days of Henry VIII. Hagiographers agree in stating that Walstan was near akin to King Edmund Ironside, who died in the same year; hence his emblems are usually a sceptre, a crown, or some other emblem of royalty, as well as a scythe, and the two oxen or calves. St. Walstan is still depicted on the Norfolk screens of Barnham Broom, Burlingham St. Andrew, Ludham (see illustration, vol. i. p. 34), Sparham, and E. Stonham. His parents' names were Benedict and Blide; his mother was esteemed a saint; there was a chapel dedicated to St. Blide on the S. side of Martham church. To the N. of the church, in an orchard on the

rectory farm, St. Walstan's well, known under that name, is still pointed out ; it is said never to run dry in the driest summer. Water from this well has been sold in the streets of Norwich, within living memory, as a remedy for scrofulous affection.

The church consists of chancel, nave, S. porch, and round W. tower. Parts of the walls of St. Walstan's chapel can still be traced on the N. side. The tower (restored 1905) was probably built in 1016. Owing to the concourse of pilgrims, the church was rebuilt at the beginning of the 14th cent. After the Reformation it remained desolate until a restoration of 1637-8, promoted by Bishop Wren, when it was re-used for service. The chancel was very badly restored in 1879 ; it retains sedilia and piscina. The rood-screen was restored in 1905. The circular font is late Norm. The pulpit came from the nave of Norwich Cathedral in 1892. There are several brasses, the earliest of which are to Edmund Ryghtwys, vicar 1493, and to Robert Grote, 1500. Others are a shroud brass to Thomas Tyard, priest, 1505 ; a chalice brass to William Richers, priest, 1531 ; and a second shroud brass to Philip Tenison, priest, 1660. (Registers, 1555.)

Bickerston (or Bixton) is a decayed parish annexed to Barnham Broom. The church of St. Andrew was desecrated and used for farm

purposes in the days of Elizabeth. It is now a heap of ruins, wherein some Norm. work can be traced.

Bowthorpe.—The church of St. Michael is a mere ivy-clad ruin. It was desecrated in the days of Elizabeth, about 1560. The nave was used as a barn and the steeple as a dove-house. It was put in repair for a monthly service in 1637, but was again desecrated in the Georgian period, and the whole building unroofed in 1792.

Brandon Parva.—The church of All Saints consists of chancel, nave, S. porch, and W. tower ; it was largely repaired in 1860 and reseated in 1869. The fabric is Perp. throughout and devoid of interest. (Registers, 1694.)

Carleton Forehoe.—The small church of St. Mary consists of chancel, nave, S. porch, and W. tower ; it was repaired in 1839 and again in 1876. The fabric is almost entirely Perp. The rood-screen was cleared away in 1839 ; the stairway to the loft remains. (Registers, 1699.)

Colton.—The church of St. Andrew consists of chancel, nave, N. porch, and W. tower ; it was considerably improved in 1852. The tower is Dec., with Perp. battlements. The nave and chancel are also Dec. The octagonal font, with quatrefoils on the bowl, is Perp. The 15th cent. rood-screen is well carved ; in one of the panels is a small quatrefoil squint. (Registers, 1543.)

Costessey.—The church of St. Edmund consists of chancel, nave, S. porch, and W. tower with spire; it was restored at considerable expense in 1890. The low tower is early Dec.; it has a wooden octangular spire, erected in 1800. The nave and chancel are both Dec., the former early in 14th cent. The porch is Perp.; it used to show much fine flush-work. The rood-screen has been very much restored. The good font is probably late Edward III. There are brass inscriptions to Isabel Yemys, no date; to Thomas Spantun, 1521; and to William Wood, 1539. (Registers, 1538.)

Coston.—The church of St. Michael consists of chancel, nave, S. porch, and W. tower; it was repaired in 1850. The fabric is chiefly 14th cent. throughout, and is devoid of much interest. The rood-loft stairs remain, also a low-side window. (Registers, 1694.)

Cranworth.—The church of St. Mary consists of chancel, nave with aisles, N. porch, and W. tower with spire; it was restored in 1852; the porch was rebuilt in 1899. The tower, with broached spire, is Dec.; the chancel and body of the church are also chiefly 14th cent. The chancel retains sedilia and piscina, and there is a rood-screen. There are a variety of 17th cent. Gurdon monuments. (Registers, 1653.)

Crownthorpe.—The small church of St.

James has chancel, nave, S. porch, and W. tower; it was much restored in 1844, and again in 1880. The old parts of the nave, as well as the tower, are chiefly Dec.; the chancel is E.E., with a triplet E. window. Below a S. lancet is a square low-side opening. The nave shows arches on each side that used to open into chapels. The hexagonal font (an unusual shape) is early Perp. (Registers, 1698.)

Deopham.—The church of St. Andrew consists of chancel, clerestoried nave with aisles, S. porch, and exceptionally fine W. tower. In 1864 the chancel underwent "an entire restoration"; the S. aisle was similarly treated in 1867, the nave in 1884, and the porch and tower at later dates. These restorations were necessary if this building was to be preserved. In the account (1846) of the fabric in Brandon's *Parish Churches*, it is described as "being in a sad state of decay both within and without." The tower, which is of pure Perp. (c. 1450), with beautiful window tracery and well-graduated buttresses, is one of the noblest in the county. The parapet is unusual and most dignified; hexagonal turrets crown the buttresses, whilst crocketed gables, surmounted by crosses, spring up between them. The general features of the body of the church and of the chancel are undoubtedly earlier than the tower, and possibly

of Richard II.'s reign, but other parts (which we saw before the restoration of 1884), such as the great E. window and the S. entrance, were clearly *c.* 1450, or somewhat later. The chancel measures 32 feet 6 inches by 18 feet, the nave 72 feet by 17 feet 6 inches, and each aisle is 11 feet wide. Brandon noted the old backless benches, and the parclose screens, with the remains of colouring, at the end of each aisle. (Registers, 1560.)

Dereham, East.—The fine church of St. Nicholas consists of chancel, clerestoried nave of eight bays with aisles, transepts with E. chapels, S. porch, central lantern tower, and detached bell-tower on the S. The chancel is E.E., *c.* 1250, but has a Perp. E. window. The chancel arch is Perp., but in the jambs are two twisted late Norm. shafts. The W. doorway with an ogee-headed niche on each side, the great window over it, the arch opening to the N. transept, and the whole of the N. aisle, save the doorway, are 14th cent. Dec. The central tower, with lantern and graceful arcade, the triforium and clerestory, the arcades and W. piers of the nave, and the transepts, with their E. chapels, are all good Perp., early in the 15th cent. The other piers of the nave are E.E. The S. porch, of excellent flush-work, and with two outer stoups, was built in the days of Henry VII. by Roger and Margaret Boton.

The great detached square tower on the S., termed "the new clocker," was begun in 1508, when the central tower was found to be too weak for the ring of bells ; its tower walls are 9 feet in thickness. Near the W. end of the church is St. Withburga's well, which was probably a baptistery in early days. Into the interesting 7th cent. story of St. Withburga, the youngest daughter of Anna, King of the East Anglians, and her establishment of a nunnery at E. Dereham, and the subsequent translation of her relics to Ely, there is not space to enter. The chancel retains sedilia and double piscina. The Seven Sacraments Perp. font in the S. transept is a singularly fine example, second only to the one at New Walsingham. A Flemish chest of beautiful workmanship, c. 1500, was given to the church in 1786. There is a good brass eagle lectern. In the north transept is the grave and monument of the poet Cowper, who died here April 25, 1800. The church underwent considerable restoration in 1885. (Registers, 1538.)

Easton.—The church of St. Peter consists of chancel, nave, N. aisle, S. porch, and W. bell-turret. The chancel was almost rebuilt in 1883. The old parts of the fabric are mainly Perp. There is a squint from the E. end of the N. aisle ; close to it are the rood-stairs,

The E.E. font of Purbeck marble is supported by a central and eight smaller shafts. (Registers, 1679.)

Garveston.—The church of St. Margaret consists of chancel, nave, S. aisle, N. porch, and fine square W. tower. Blomefield says: “The church was unused for many years until a Mrs. Lock, who kept a little alehouse near the church,” gave £200 to repair the same c. 1695. The chancel roof was quite flat and looked ruinous in 1842, but the building was partially restored in 1856. It is mostly of the Dec. period, with Perp. windows in the nave. The embattled tower is early Dec. There were formerly niches on each side of the altar, bearing traces of colouring, but these, with some mural paintings, have unfortunately been destroyed. The old church key in Dawson Turner’s *Illustrated Blomefield* bears date 1514, and is about 16 inches long. The font, with good carvings in the panels, is noteworthy. (Registers, 1538.)

Hackford.—The small church of St. Mary consists of chancel, nave, S. porch, and W. tower; it was restored in 1830, and again in 1886. The fabric is chiefly late Dec.; the porch is Perp. The rood-loft stairs remain on the N. side. There are triple sedilia and an angle piscina on the S. side of the church. A 16th cent. stout chest bears on the lid “John Daynes,

churchwarding." The octagonal Perp. font has the arms of Montford and Bockyng, and sacred insignia on the panels. (Registers, 1730.)

Hardingham.—The church of St. George consists of chancel, nave, and tower in the S.W., the basement of which forms the porch entrance. The fabric appears Perp. throughout, but the double sedilia and double piscina on the S. side of the chancel are early 13th cent. (Registers, 1699.)

Hingham.—The church of St. Andrew of this small market town is a very fine building, consisting of chancel, lofty nave of six bays with aisles, S. porch, and massive W. tower. The chancel is 60 feet by 27 feet 6 inches; the nave 97 feet 6 inches by 27 feet 6 inches; and the aisles are each 14 feet wide. This church is of much value to architectural students, for it is known to have been built almost entirely by Remigius of Hetherset, who was rector here from 1319 to 1359, and a man of high standing in the county (see Brandon's *Parish Churches*, i. 49–50). There can be no doubt, from the style of the work, that it could not have been begun before the terrible upheaval of the Black Death of 1348–9, so that the building must have taken place during the last few years of the beneficent rector's lifetime. The lofty arcades of the nave, with small clerestories above, are of beautiful construction.

There are fine arches of exceptional height at each end of the nave, opening respectively into the chancel and tower. The long chancel has two late Dec. windows on each side, but the E. window has been renewed late in the 15th cent. This last window is now filled with good foreign glass (*c.* 1500), obtained from abroad in 1813 by Lord Wodehouse. On the N. side of the chancel is the stately table-tomb of Thomas, Lord Morley, Marshal of Ireland, who died in 1435, and his wife. There is a rich canopy over the tomb, and at the base is a considerable display of heraldry. It has been despoiled of the two brass effigies, and other details are mutilated. Against the outer N. wall of the chancel are traces of a former sacristy of a 15th cent. design, which had a room over it. The fine tower, attaining to a height of 120 feet, is late Dec., like the rest of the church. The beautiful base-mouldings are most noteworthy, and also the W. doorway with three rows of shafts and crocketed dripstone. The doorway to the stair-turret is heavily banded with iron, and has diverse locks like that of Filby. A good wall painting of the murder of St. Thomas of Canterbury, on the S. wall of the church, was discovered in 1855, but is now unfortunately concealed. (Registers, 1606.)

Hockering.—The church of St. Michael was

restored in 1856 and 1895. It now consists of chancel, nave, N. aisle, S. porch, and W. tower. The latter is elaborately embattled and of Perp. date. The chancel is possibly E.E., as is most of the nave. On the S. side of the chancel is an arcaded triple sedilia and piscina, with trefoil heads and foliage in the spandrels; the piscina has a good quatrefoil drain. There are some well-carved bench-ends remaining, but most of the furniture is modern. On the N. side of the chancel is a small brass, with arms, to Humphrey Smallpece, 1519. On the wall of the nave was once a mural painting of St. Christopher. The Perp. font is octagonal and has carved panels. (Registers, 1561.)

Hoe (or Hoo).—The church of St. Andrew is a small building consisting of continuous chancel and nave, N. and S. porches, and a low square W. tower. The tower is Dec., but the rest of the church was pulled down and rebuilt from the ground in 1794. The original tower arch remains. The chancel was again rebuilt in 1820, when the S. porch was erected. The N. door appears to have been part of the old church. The font is octagonal; the sides are panelled with roses and taper at their bases in an ogee form to a slender shaft, each side panelled in quatrefoils with cusped and canopied head and shields in the spandrels, each angle buttressed at the base, which stands on

a basement of four half-octagons. Parts of the old rood-screen are worked up into a reredos. (Registers, 1547.)

Honingham.—The church of St. Andrew, a mile to the E. of the village, consists of chancel, nave, S. porch, and W. tower; it was restored in 1897. It consists throughout of good Dec. work of the second quarter of the 14th cent., except the porch and the tower battlements, which are Perp. At the angles of the battlements are the four Evangelists. The octagonal font is Dec. (Registers, 1561.)

Kimberley.—The small church of St. Peter consists of chancel, nave, S. porch, and W. tower; it was thoroughly restored at great cost in 1904. The style throughout is Dec., of the third quarter of the 14th cent. There was formerly a chapel on the S. side of the chancel. The late Dec. font has a crocketed cover. There are poorly executed brass effigies to John Wodehouse and his wife Constance, 1465, but the brasses were probably not engraved till c. 1530. (Registers, 1753.)

Letton.—Only the foundations now remain of the church of All Saints. The rectory is annexed to that of Cranworth. (Registers, 1653.)

Marlingford.—The church of St. Mary consists of chancel, nave, N. aisle, S. porch, and W. tower; it underwent a considerable and costly restoration in 1881. At that date the

N. aisle, long in ruins, was rebuilt, the S. porch rebuilt, and the nave re-roofed. The tower and what is left of the old fabric appear to be late Dec. The E.E. octagonal font has double arcades on each face; it stands on a plain octagonal shaft. On the pulpit is both an hour-glass and hour-glass stand. In 1882 the rood-loft stairs on the S. side were opened out; they now give access to the pulpit. (Registers, 1558.)

Mattishall.—The large church of All Saints consists of chancel with side chapel, nave with aisles, N. and S. porches, and W. tower; it was thoroughly restored at a great cost in 1890–2. The church throughout is a good example of early Perp. (Richard II. or Henry IV.). The gable of the clerestory has a window overlooking the chancel. The painted roofs of the nave and N. aisle are illustrated in Brandon's *Open Timber Roofs*. The rood-screen has panel paintings of the twelve Apostles, bearing scrolls inscribed with sentences from the Creed. The wooden lectern is a reproduction of the celebrated one at Shipdham church. There is a brass to Robert Foster, woolstapler, and his wife, 1507. (Registers, 1656.)

Mattishall Burgh.—The small church of St. Peter consists of chancel, nave, N. transept, S. porch, and W. tower. The fabric is for the most part Dec. (Registers, 1654.)

Morley St. Botolph.—The church consists of chancel, nave, S. porch, and W. tower ; the nave was restored in 1867, and the chancel rebuilt in 1879–80. The old part of the fabric appears to be Perp. throughout, but the walls show traces of late 13th cent. construction. In the chancel is the old *mensa* of the altar. The font is Perp. The rood-loft stairs remain. (See Brandon's *Parish Churches*, i. 55–6.) (Registers, 1539.)

Morley St. Peter.—The small church consists of chancel, nave, S. porch, and low W. tower. The tower, which has obviously lost a stage, is probably E.E., of the beginning of the 13th cent., and that is the date of much of the walling ; but the windows and other details are Perp. This church seems always to have been regarded as a chapel of ease to Morley St. Botolph. (Registers, 1562.)

Reymerston.—The church of St. Peter consists of chancel, nave with aisles, N. porch, and W. tower. The Dec. tower was repaired at the summit in 1711, according to the date on the N. side. The Dec. style chiefly prevails throughout the fabric. The E. window is filled with good Flemish glass. (Registers, 1559.)

Runhall.—The small church of All Saints consists only of nave, debased S. porch, and circular tower ; the chancel was burnt down in the 16th cent. The Norm. tower has an added

upper stage (round) of 13th cent. date. The S. doorway is a very good example of E.E. work ; the door and ironwork are also original. The nave shows traces of Norm. foundations and walling, but on the S. side there is a two-light window, c. 1300, and a three-light square-headed window, c. 1500. The octagonal font is Dec. (Registers, 1597.)

Shipdham.—The church of All Saints consists of chancel with N. chapel, clerestoried nave with aisles, S. porch, and W. tower, surmounted by a wooden lead-covered cupola ; between 1884 and 1890 much restoration was carried on, involving a renewal of almost all the exterior walling and many of the windows. The general style of the church, with the nave arcades, clerestory, and tower, is obvious Perp., but there are portions of earlier work. The priests' door on the S. of the chancel is Trans. Norm., and this, too, is the date of the piscina niche. The N. doorway of the church is c. 1300. The octagonal font has early Perp. tracery. There are some old poppy-heads and portions of screen-work in the chancel. In the vestry is a great iron-banded chest with five locks (15th cent.). Against the N. wall of the aisle are "The X. Comandementes of Allmighty God," and the Creed, in rubricated black letter, within an ornamented border. The most valuable feature of the church is about the best original

double-lectern of wood in the kingdom ; the shaft rests on three small lions ; it is of the time of Henry VII. In a room over the porch is a considerable collection of books, the bequest of a former rector ; among them are some very valuable rarities, kept at the adjacent rectory, including *The Floure of the Commandementes of God*, printed by Wynken de Worde in 1509, and another work by Richard Pynson, 1517. (Registers, 1558.)

Southburgh.—The church of St. Andrew consists of chancel, nave, S. porch, and W. tower with spire. It was extensively restored, or rather rebuilt, at a great outlay, between 1878 and 1882. It is difficult to distinguish the remainder of the old work from the new, but the chancel is supposed to date from c. 1290, and the nave from c. 1320. The tower and spire are altogether new. There is a monument to Brampton Gurdon, 1669, and his wife and mother ; he was M.P. for Sudbury, and commanded the Suffolk horse at the battle of Naseby on June 14, 1645. (Registers, 1558.)

Tuddenham, East.—The church of All Saints consists of chancel, nave, N. porch, and W. tower. The tower is E.E., with Dec. upper stage ; the rest of the fabric is mainly Perp. The font, which has a circular bowl with scroll foliage, is good E.E. (Registers, 1561.)

Tuddenham, North.—The church of St. Mary

consists of chancel, nave, N. porch, and W. tower ; it was restored in 1868, and again in 1885. The tower is late Dec., the rest of the church Perp. The lower part of the rood-screen remains, with painted panels of Sts. Agnes, Gregory, Dorothy, and Jerome on the N. side, and Sts. Catherine, Edmund, Etheldreda, and Roche on the S. side. (Registers, 1560.)

Thuxton (or Thurston).—The small church of St. Paul consists of chancel, nave, N. porch, and W. tower ; it underwent considerable restoration in 1896. The low tower, with a square base and octagonal belfry, is Dec. ; there is also good Dec. work in the chancel. The porch and nave are Perp. The font is good E.E. ; the Purbeck marble shafts are modern. In the chancel are three brasses to the memory of John Futter of Thuxton, "gentelman," 1572 ; Mary (Sefowle), second wife to Gregory Pagrave, 1578 ; and Katherine (Pigeon), third wife to Gregory Pagrave, 1596. (Registers, 1538.)

Welborne.—The church of All Saints consists of chancel, nave, S. porch, and round W. tower. The chancel, with vestry and organ-chamber on the N. side, was erected in 1874–6 in place of a poor predecessor, built in 1671. The nave is partly Dec. and partly Perp. ; the porch is Perp. The round tower is supposed to be of late construction, because it conceals a

large plastered-up lancet window at the W. end of the nave, but this is imperfect reasoning, and students of these towers will probably accept it as Norm. The font is Perp. with an embattled rim. Part of the old rood-screen still remains, with traces of paint and gilding. (Registers, 1650.)

Westfield.—The small church of St. Andrew consists of Dec. nave and low W. tower. It is not known when the chancel disappeared. Restored, 1906. (Registers, 1706.)

Whinburgh.—The church of St. Mary consists of chancel, nave, S. porch, and low W. tower; the chancel was restored to its original proportions in 1889. The fabric is Perp., except for Dec. work in the old part of the chancel. (Registers, 1703.)

Wicklewood.—The church of All Saints consists of chancel, nave, and massive S.W. tower, the basement of which serves as a porch. The body of the church was restored in 1867, and the chancel in 1895. The fabric is Perp. throughout. There are two small fire-places in the tower, supposed to have been used for baking the wafers. There is some good carving on the old bench-ends. The rood-stairs remain. The octagonal font, with shields within quatrefoils, is Perp. There is an old alms-box. A second church (St. Andrew) used to stand in this churchyard. (Registers, 1585.)

Wood Rising.—The church of St. Nicholas consists of chancel, nave, S. porch, and W. tower, long in ruins ; the body of the church was restored in 1888. A drawing of 1824 shows two bells suspended under a circular thatched shed in the churchyard. The style is Perp. throughout. In the chancel is a recumbent effigy in armour, supposed to represent Sir Robert Southwell, lord of the manor, c. 1563. (Registers, 1562.)

Wramplingham.—The church of Sts. Peter and Paul consists of chancel, nave, N. aisle, S. porch, and round W. tower ; the chancel was restored in 1862 and the rest of the church in 1872–3, when a new N. aisle was added. The round Norm. tower has an octagonal belfry stage of early 14th cent. date. The chancel is a most remarkable example of late E.E. work, c. 1250–60. There are six trefoil-headed large lancets on each side of the chancel, except that the penultimate one on the S. side from the E. end has been changed to a two-light window, c. 1300 ; these were formerly glazed with figures of the twelve Apostles, fragments of which remain. Also three sedilia and a double piscina. An impossible imitation of E.E. work in a five-lancet window is a bad blunder of the 1863 restoration ; it would have been far better to have left the old Perp. window in its place. The nave is mainly late Dec. The octagonal font on a square base is E.E. (Registers, 1566.)

Wymondham.—The noble church of St. Mary, formerly part of the church of the great abbey of Sts. Mary and Alban (originally founded *temp.* Henry I. as a priory cell of St. Albans, and made an abbey in 1440), now consists of a central octagonal tower at the E. of the present structure, a clerestoried nave of nine bays with aisles, N. porch, and a stately W. tower 142 feet high. The easternmost bay forms the chancel; it was shut off from the church of the Benedictine monks by a great *pulpitum*, or massive solid screen with two side doors. There is but little left of the ruins eastward of the transepts and the great conventional quire; there was a great clearance of the ruins in 1832. The lofty and magnificent nave always served as the parish church. It was in consequence of long-sustained disputes between the parishioners and the monks as to the ringing of the bells in the central tower that the former determined to build their own tower, which should outbid that of their rivals. Hence the superb W. tower with octagonal buttress turrets at the angles; it was built between 1445 and 1476. The nave retains most of its original majestic Norm. structure; the piers are square and massive, and the arches, enriched with chevron and other mouldings, are surmounted by an effective simple triforium. The clerestory is Perp., and the roof is particularly fine, and of

an unusual hammer-beam character. The N. aisle was widened in the 15th cent., and has a decidedly good Perp. roof; the S. aisle was rebuilt after a somewhat debased fashion in the first quarter of the 16th cent. The total length of the nave is 112 feet 6 inches, and the total width of nave and aisles 75 feet 2 inches. Within the arch, on the S. side of the quasi-chancel, is a remarkably fine Renaissance triple-arched structure in terra-cotta, *temp.* Henry VIII., serving, it is supposed, for sedilia on an imposing scale. The font at the W. end is of good Perp. design, raised on three steps; it is carved with the evangelistic symbols alternating with shield-bearing angels. A vast scheme of restoration of this great fabric, carried out in 1901–4, cost about £25,000. (Registers, 1615.)

Yaxham.—The church of St. Peter consists of chancel, nave, S. aisle, S. porch, and round W. tower; there was considerable restoration in 1889. The round tower, with arch into the nave, are early Norm.; the tower was raised for a belfry stage in the 14th cent. The church is throughout 14th cent. or Dec., with some Perp. insertions. The elaborate octagonal font is early Perp.; it stands on a single step, the riser of which is carved with quatrefoils. (Registers, 1686.)

THE DEANERY OF HUMBLE-YARD

Bracon Ash.—The church of St. Nicholas is a small building consisting of chancel, nave, S. aisle, N. porch, and W. bellcote ; the chancel is Dec., and the nave and aisle Perp. (Registers, 1563.)

Carleton, East, in mediæval days had two parishes and two churches. The church of St. Peter fell into decay in the days of Queen Elizabeth. The church of St. Mary consists of chancel, nave, N. aisle, and W. tower with lead-covered spire. The continuous chancel and nave, together with the N. aisle, are all Dec. The old tower was very low ; it was taken down, rebuilt, and raised 12 feet in 1895. At a general restoration in 1881 the old rude arcade into the aisle was removed and a new one substituted. (Registers, 1559.)

Colney.—The church of St. Andrew consists of chancel, nave, S. porch, and round W. tower ; it underwent considerable restoration in 1886. The round Norm. tower has E.E. belfry windows. The chancel and nave are Dec., and the porch

Perp. On the S. side is a projection to cover the rood-loft stairs. The font bears the evangelistic symbols, &c.; it stands on steps in the form of a Maltese cross. There is a chalice brass to Henry Alikok, 1502. (Registers, 1741.)

Cringleford.—The church of St. Peter consists of chancel, nave, new S. aisle, N. porch, and W. tower. The chancel is in the main E.E., the nave (with some Perp. insertions) and the tower Dec., and the porch Perp. There is a good early Perp. font, standing on Maltese cross steps; below the enriched panels of the bowl is an enrichment of vine tendrils and grapes overhanging the floreated shaft. During the extensive restoration of 1898, it became manifest that there had been originally N. and S. aisles, removed late in 15th cent., and the materials used in lengthening the nave. Above these, on each side, a doubly splayed small circular window was found, of pre-Conquest work, with some of the original wooden framework remaining. It was at the same time found that some of the rood-loft stairs had been made from a Saxon cross of interlaced work. (See *Norfolk Archaeology*, xiv. 99.) (Registers, 1558.)

Dunston.—The small church of St. Remigius consists of chancel, nave, and W. tower. The whole fabric is mainly late Dec.; but the chancel has a small early light in the N. wall.

There is a brass to Clare Talbot and his two wives (in shrouds), 1649. The old rood-screen remains. (Registers, 1555.)

Earlham (to the W. of Norwich).—The church of St. Mary consists of chancel, N. chapel, nave, S. porch, and W. tower. Most of the fabric is of poor late 14th cent. work. The porch, with room over it, is Perp., and has a brick arch. There is a well-carved Perp. rood-screen. (Registers, 1631.)

Eaton (to the S.W. of Norwich).—The church of St. Andrew consists of chancel, nave (thatched), N. porch, and W. tower. The windows are chiefly short lancets, c. 1250. The E. window has intersecting mullions, c. 1300. Both doorways are Dec., and the tower Perp. (Registers, 1568.)

Flordon.—The church of St. Michael consists of chancel, nave, S. porch, and a brick turret added in 1773; it was restored in 1873, 1895, and again in 1908. The fabric is chiefly late Dec. (Registers, 1550.)

Heigham.—In this N. suburb of Norwich stands the church of St. Bartholomew, of poor late Perp., consisting of chancel, nave, S. aisle, and N. aisle added in 1878. A small brass figure of Thomas Holl, 1633, miserably executed, gives some idea of the dress of a finished beau of Charles I. days. Also part of a brass inscription to William and Margaret Bateman,

c. 1350. The font has lions *sejant* round the shaft. (Registers, 1570.)

Hethel.—The church of All Saints consists of chancel, nave, N. aisle, S. porch, and W. tower. The porch is Perp., but the rest of the church is mainly Dec. On the N. side of the chancel is a good monument of its date, with recumbent effigies, to Myles Branthwaite, 1612, and his wife; the three children kneel below; there is also a brass to their daughter Elizabeth Branthwaite, 1621. (Registers, 1709.)

Hethersett.—The church of St. Remigius consists of chancel, nave with aisles, N. porch, and W. tower, with small lead-covered spire; the chancel, which had been in ruins since Reformation days, was rebuilt in 1898. The porch is Perp., but the rest of the fabric is Dec. (*c.* 1360). In the S. aisle is a 14th cent. table-tomb, with the effigies of Sir R. Berney and his wife. There are the remains of the painted base of the rood-screen. (Registers, 1616.)

Intwood.—The church of All Saints consists of chancel, nave, S. porch, and round W. tower; it was put in thorough repair in 1853. The round Norm. tower has an octagonal Dec. belfry stage; the rest of the church is also of 14th cent. date. The octagonal font is E.E.; it rests on a central and eight smaller shafts. (Registers, 1538.)

Keswick.—The parish church of All Saints fell into ruin in the days of Queen Elizabeth. The round Norm. tower, with belfry windows of late 13th cent., alone remained standing. This tower was put in repair in 1893, and a small part of the ruined nave roofed over as a mortuary chapel. The rectory is consolidated with that of Intwood.

Ketteringham.—The church of St. Peter consists of chancel, nave, N. porch, and W. tower ; it was considerably restored in 1837, and the tower, which had been rebuilt in 1609 (it collapsed on July 20, 1608), was much repaired in 1870. The S. side of the nave and chancel, which are continuous, has E.E. late lancets ; the four-light E. window is Perp. ; the porch is Dec. The font is known to be between 1494 and 1534, for it bears the arms of Pentney priory, dissolved at the latter date, and of the family of Heveningham, who came to Ketteringham in the former year. On the S. side of the chancel is a table-tomb under a recess, with brasses and scrolls to Sir Henry Gray, who rebuilt much of the church c. 1480. There are good brass effigies to Thomas Heveningham (in tabard) and Anna his wife, 1490, with their children ; also a shroud brass to John Colvyle, a child, c. 1530. (Registers, 1557.)

Markshall (or Mattishall Heath).—The parish church of St. Edmund was in utter decay at the

end of the 17th cent. There are still a few remains of the fabric. The rectory is annexed to that of Caister St. Edmund.

Melton, Great, was divided into two parishes, with separate churches, but both standing in the same churchyard. The two churches of All Saints and St. Mary's were standing in 1713, when the two parishes and livings were consolidated. Thereupon All Saints was allowed to fall into decay, and St. Mary was alone used for service. But by degrees St. Mary's became so dilapidated that it was pulled down in 1883, and All Saints was then rebuilt on a much enlarged scale, with new transept and vestry. The chancel contains an E.E. window removed from St. Mary's church. Ladbroke's drawings of 1872-3 show that both churches and their towers were chiefly of 14th cent. date, but that St. Mary's had an E.E. chancel. (Registers, 1557.)

Melton Parva.—The church of St. Mary and All Saints consists of chancel, nave with aisles, S. porch, and W. tower; it underwent considerable restoration in 1896. The fabric is mainly 14th cent., but the chancel is E.E. In the chancel are two sedilia and a double piscina. The rood-screen remains. The font is Norm. (Registers, 1733.)

Mulbarton.—The church of St. Mary Magdalene consists of chancel, nave, N. aisle, S. porch,

and W. tower. The N. aisle was added, the porch rebuilt, and much general restoration effected about 1875. The tower has chequered buttresses ; in common with most of the old work, it is of late Dec. date. There is some old glass in the chancel and S. windows. (Registers, 1547.)

Newton Flotman.—The church of St. Mary consists of chancel, nave, S. porch, and W. tower ; it was restored in 1890. The church is throughout Perp. ; the tower has good panelled parapet and base mouldings. A remarkable brass gives three effigies, which supply striking examples of Elizabethan armour. The brass was placed here by Thomas Blondevyle, commemorative of Richard Blondevyle, 1490, Ralph Blondevyle, 1514, and Edward Blondevyle, 1568. (Registers, 1557.)

Swainsthorpe.—Here also there used to be two churches in pre-Reformation days, but that of St. Mary has entirely disappeared. The church of St. Peter consists of chancel, nave, N. aisle, S. porch, and round tower ; it was considerably restored in 1885. The Norm. round tower has a 14th cent. octagonal belfry. The large rebuilt porch is Dec. The chancel, with square-headed windows, is late Perp. There is a good (restored) Perp. roof to the nave. The font is Norm. (Registers, 1558.)

Swardeston.—The small church of St. Mary

consists of chancel, nave, S. porch, and W. tower. The tower, with panelled battlements and base mouldings, is early Perp. The continuous nave and chancel has some good Dec. windows on the S. side, and one three-light late Perp. There is a fine rood-screen. (Registers, 1538.)

Wreningham.—The church of All Saints consists of chancel, N. transept, nave, S. porch, and W. tower ; the tower fell in 1852, but was rebuilt, and in the following year there was a general restoration and the addition of a transept. The fabric is generally of the Perp. style, but the chancel is late Dec. (Registers, 1687.)

THE DEANERY OF LYNN

Anmer.—The church of St. Mary, standing in the park of Anmer Hall, consists of chancel, nave, S. chapel, S. porch, and W. tower; the whole building underwent restoration in 1880, up to which date the roofs were of thatch. The chancel has an E.E. priests' doorway and lancet light on the S. side, but the four-light E. window of intersecting tracery is Dec., of the beginning of the 14th cent.; the short S. aisle or chapel, the porch, and the tower are also Dec. but later. The entrance to the rood-loft is out of the S. aisle. (Registers, 1674.)

Appleton, eight miles N.E. of Lynn, is a parish united for civil purposes to that of Flitcham, but ecclesiastically annexed to Barningley. The church of St. Mary was allowed to go to ruin in the 18th cent.; the site is railed in and no longer desecrated. There are the remains of a round Norm. tower, also of nave and S. porch; the nave has had a S. aisle of three bays.

Ashwicken.—The small church of All Saints consists of chancel, nave, S. porch, and W.

tower. It is mainly Perp., but the tower is Dec. There is nothing of special interest. (Registers, 1717.)

Babingley.—The church of St. Felix is supposed to stand on the site of the first church planted in E. Anglia by St. Felix, the Burgundian, on his landing here about A.D. 600. The chancel, which has been in complete ruin for more than a cent., shows traces of Norm. work, including a sedile. The nave, S. porch, and tower are all mainly late Dec. or early Perp. A new iron church, with thatched roof, was erected by the Prince of Wales (Edward VII.) in 1894–5. (Registers, 1662.)

Bawsey.—The church of St. James, once a fine building, began to go to ruin as far back as Elizabeth's reign. The remains are chiefly Norm. drawings taken in the first half of last cent. show very good Norm. arches beneath the central massive tower, also S. Norm. doorway to the nave.

The rectory is held by the vicar of Ashwicken; there are occasional services in a barn. (Registers, 1773.)

Bilney, West.—The small church of St. Cecilia consists of nave and W. tower. The tower is Perp., and the nave chiefly Dec. There was no trace left of the chancel at the beginning of last cent. (Registers, 1562.)

Castleacre.—The fine parish church of St.

James, which stands between the castle and the priory of this once famous place, consists of chancel, clerestoried nave of five bays with aisles, transepts, N. porch, and W. tower; it underwent some restoration in 1875. The chancel was originally E.E., and there are some evidences of the same period in the nave, but, broadly speaking, the structure as it now stands is good Perp. throughout. The tower, in place of having single sound-holes in the second stage, has a pair of circular quatrefoil openings on each face. The base of the rood-screen remains and has painted panels of the Apostles. The pulpit has painted panels of the four Latin Doctors, but these panels and others of the reading-desk have been taken from discarded parcloses of the aisle. The roof of the E. end of N. aisle is diapered with crowned M's (the Lady Chapel), and the corresponding roof of the S. aisle has crowned N's with a mitre for St. Nicholas.

The octagonal Perp. font has a light and beautifully carved tabernacle cover, with traces of colour and gilding. There is some stall work, with three good misericords, in the chancel, and old benches and bench-ends in the nave. (Registers, 1598.)

Castle Rising.—The noble church of St. Laurence of this once famous town is a particularly good example of late Norm. work of

the second half of the 12th cent. It consists of chancel, nave, S. transept, S. porch, and central tower; it was restored in 1844 and 1857, and still more extensively in 1883. The church is still of great interest, but it has been grievously over restored and renewed, and by no means always on true lines. Mr. Salvin, who was the restorer of 1844, materially falsified the central tower by giving it a saddle-back roof, in place of the former parapet, for which there was no kind of justification. The W. front is most elaborate, the chevron mouldings of the doorway being exceptionally bold; above is an arcade of five divisions, the centre one containing the W. window. The chancel has been more especially over restored; the windows are E.E., and so too is the arch under the tower into the transept. The imitation Norm. porch is modern. The drawings of Cotman and others about a cent. old require to be studied by those who carefully examine this church. The square font, like the rest of the Norm. work of this church (*c.* 1175), is a fine piece of carving; the bowl, which stands on a single circular shaft, is ornamented with an elaborate cable moulding round the rim; it has three grotesque faces on the W. side, and a floreated pattern on the S., whilst the two other sides are worn and patched. (Registers, 1573.)

Clenchwarton.—The church of St. Margaret

consists of chancel, nave, S. porch, and W. tower. The porch was restored in 1861, and the E. end rebuilt in 1864. The body of the church is almost entirely Perp. of the second half of the 15th cent., but the tower is Dec. In the churchyard is the base of an octagonal cross with part of the shaft. (Registers, 1720.)

Congham.—There were formerly three parish churches of this name, St. Andrew, All Saints, and St. Mary, each a rectory, but the two last have long ago disappeared, apparently in early post-Reformation days. The church of St. Andrew consists of chancel, nave, and W. tower, which are Dec., but with various debased later windows. Restored 1898, when chapel N. side of nave was removed. (Registers, 1580.)

Dersingham.—The large church of St. Nicholas consists of chancel, clerestoried nave with aisles, S. porch, and W. tower ; it underwent a costly and fairly judicious restoration in 1877-9. The large chancel is Dec., and has a fine E. window of flowing tracery ; the sedilia and piscina are noteworthy. The nave, arcades, clerestory, aisles, and tower are good early Perp. The base of the old rood-screen has twelve panels, half of which have painted figures, including the Blessed Virgin Mary and Sts. Denis and Juliana. The font appears to be late 14th

cent., but the cover is distinctly Perp. A special feature is the 14th cent. chest, unique of its kind. It is carved on the front with the symbols of the four Evangelists and their names, amid a wealth of tracery. Round the border of the lid—half of which is now missing—used to run an inscription in Lombardic capitals : *Jesus Nazarenus Crucifixsus Rex Judeorum.* At the E. end of the S. aisle is a table-tomb, with two figures incised on the black marble in memory of John Pell and his wife, 1607 ; he was a former mayor of Lynn. (Registers, 1710.)

Emneth.—The church of St. Edmund consists of chancel with aisles, clerestoried nave with aisles, S. porch, and W. tower. Considerable restoration was carried on in 1866. The original structure was begun towards the close of the 12th cent. The portions of this date are the arches on each side of the chancel and the lower part of its walling. The fine E. triplet window is c. 1250. The S. aisle of the chancel is modern ; the walls of the N. aisle of the chancel are early 14th cent., and it forms a two-storied sacristy. The nave, with its aisles, and the porch and tower, are all good Perp. work (c. 1450). In the chancel arch stands the old rood-screen, with some remains of painting and gilding ; rood-stairs on N. side. There is also some plain screen-work between the S. aisles of nave and chancel. The porch had formerly an upper chamber.

There is a good sanctus bellcote on the E. gable of the nave. (Registers, 1681.)

Flitcham.—The church of St. Mary is said to have been originally built on this site by St. Felix, the Burgundian missionary, and the name is a corruption of Felixham. It consists of nave, S. aisle, S. porch, and E. tower. A former S. transept of Dec. date is in ruins, and the chancel was long ago cleared away. There was a good deal of restoration accomplished in 1881, and again by King Edward VII. in 1907. The tower (formerly central) is Norm., with Perp. upper stages; most of the body of the church is Perp. (Registers, 1754.)

Gayton.—The church of St. Nicholas consists of chancel, clerestoried nave with aisles, S. porch, and W. tower; it was restored in 1850. The tower has statues of the four Evangelists in the place of pinnacles. The church is throughout late Dec.; the clerestory has four windows each side, alternately circular and pointed. (Registers, 1702.)

Gayton Thorpe.—The church of St. Mary consists of chancel, nave, S. porch, and nearly oval W. tower; it was restored in 1900. The font is carved with the Seven Sacraments; the eighth panel bears the Virgin and Child. (Registers, 1575.)

Gaywood (an E. suburb of Lynn).—The cruciform church of St. Faith consists of chancel,

transepts, nave, N. porch, and W. tower of brick. The N. porch is used as a vestry; the chief entrance is at the W., and here are two old paintings of the Dutch school, the one of Queen Elizabeth at Tilbury Fort and the other of the Gunpowder Plot. The N. doorway is Norm., with good chevron mouldings. The font is of Gothic design, but post-Reformation date; the bowl is inscribed with texts in Latin and English, the same as at Tilney All Saints. Restored 1909. (Registers, 1562.)

Grimston.—The large church of St. Botolph consists of chancel, transepts, nave with aisles, S. porch, and lofty W. tower; the chancel was restored in 1889, and the nave in 1895–6. The fabric is chiefly Dec., but there is later Perp. work, to which period the tower belongs. The rood-screen remains. (Registers, 1552.)

Harpley.—The large church of St. Laurence consists of chancel, clerestoried nave with aisles, S. porch, and W. tower; the chancel was restored in 1878. The chancel is good Dec.; it was built by John de Gurney, rector and patron, 1294–1332; the nave roof is of the same date; the N. aisle, screen, and S. aisle battlements are later (*c.* 1400). The chancel has a square low-side window on the S. side; on the N. side is an Easter sepulchre recess, and a beautifully enriched doorway into a sacristy. There is a good front to the S. porch, with niches on each

side of and above the entrance. The clerestory has a good range of three-light windows. Within the porch is a beautiful and elaborately carved original door, with ogee-crocketed niches. The embattled parapet of the S. aisle has a remarkable series of shields of arms, and a large seated figure at each end. There are nineteen battlements and two shields on each. The arms are chiefly of the Knollys family and connections, but two or three of the shields bear St. Lawrence's gridiron. This parapet and other early Perp. work were due to Sir Robert Knollys and his chaplain and secretary, John Drewe, who was rector of Harpley from 1389 to 1421. The fine rood-screen has sixteen painted panels, including the Knollys arms. (Registers, 1722.)

Hillington.—The church of St. Mary is a plain building, mostly after the Perp. style, consisting of chancel, nave, N. chapel, and W. tower; the chancel is Dec. The nave was rebuilt in 1824, and the chapel considerably restored in 1892. It is chiefly interesting on account of its tombs and monuments, particularly those of the Hovel family in the N. mortuary chapel. These include monuments to Richard Hovel, 1611; Sir Richard Hovel, 1653; and Sir William Hovel, 1669. There are also various memorials to the Folkes family from 1705 onwards; and to Sir William Browne, President of the Royal College of Physicians,

TERRINGTON ST. CLEMENT'S, S.W.



1774, together with Mary his wife, 1762.
(Registers, 1694.)

Islington (or Tilney cum-Islington).—The church of St. Mary stands in the park of Islington Hall; it is of cruciform plan, and consists of chancel, transept, N. porch, and W. tower. Sufficient remains in the chancel and elsewhere to show that the cruciform plan is of 13th cent. origin, but the fabric is now mainly Perp. The interior is of little interest. (Registers, 1559.)

Lynn has two remarkable old parish churches, each of considerable merit. The church of St. Margaret, which formerly pertained to the Benedictine priory of Sts. Mary Magdalene and Margaret, founded by Bishop Herbert in 1100, is a fine cruciform structure consisting of chancel with chapels, clerestoried nave with aisles, and two W. towers. The building, though curtailed of its original dimensions, is still of considerable size, 240 feet long by 132 feet wide. Of the Norm. church of early 12th cent. date, some portions remain in the intersecting arches of the lower part of the S.W. tower, and in two first arches of the nave in the interior. The Norm. fabric, however, was almost completely pulled down in the next century, to be succeeded by one of beautiful proportions, probably erected by Bishop John de Grey, 1200–14. During the 14th cent.

the W. towers were heightened ; to the one on the S.W. a spire was added, which fell in 1741, doing great damage. Over the centre of the church was erected a lead-covered lantern of wood, 132 feet high. A beautiful charnel chapel was erected in the cemetery on the N. side (*c.* 1325) ; it has all been destroyed save one buttress. In 1453 the N.W. bell-tower was built by the town, and a new N. aisle added ; the S. aisle was erected somewhat later. The Trinity chapel at the E. end of the N. aisle was rebuilt in 1472, and in 1481 new clerestories were undertaken by the corporation. The S. aisle of the chancel was rebuilt by the executors of a wealthy merchant, Richard Scowle, in 1494, in conjunction with Thomas Thoresby, who founded there a chantry for two priests. Sad mischief was done to the fabric after the fall of the spire. The nave and aisles were substantially rebuilt, but in a debased style, in 1747 ; but in 1875 extensive alterations and restorations were effected in the nave and chancel at a cost of nearly £9000. Much of the elaborate screen-work is new, but there is a fine series of old stalls with misericords. The most celebrated details of the interior are the two notable great Flemish brasses, which are the largest and finest of their kind in Christendom. One of them, measuring 8 feet 10 inches by 5 feet 1 inch, is to the memory of Robert

Braunche, a mayor of Lynn, who died in 1364, and his two wives. At the base is the picture of a "peacock feast," said to have been given to Edward III. when he visited this town in 1344. Round the principal effigies are a great number of saints and angels as well as men and women in civil costume, supposed to be friends or relatives of the deceased. On this brass the subsidiary figures number fifty-four. The other brass, bearing the effigies of Adam de Walsoken and wife, 1349, measures 9 feet 10 inches by 5 feet 8 inches; it has fifty-seven subsidiary figures, and the rustic scene at the base represents the gathering in of a harvest of orchard apples. Pages might be written about the details and intricate beauty of these engraved brasses. The best account of them, with illustrations of details, will be found in Macklin's *Brasses of England* (1907). (Registers, 1558.)

The church of St. Nicholas, still a chapel of ease to St. Margaret, has an interesting early history as to its foundation by Bishop Herbert, but there is no portion of the first chapel remaining. Its successor was on a modest scale, and had three simple lancet windows in the W. front. Ere long, in the days of Edward I., a W. tower was added, the old front being used as its eastern wall. The outer lancet windows and door are now found inside the tower. On this tower stood a lead-covered broached spire

of timber, which was blown down on the same day as the spire of St. Margaret's, namely, on September 8, 1741. The chapel was again rebuilt early in the 15th cent. on a larger scale. It now consists, as then, of chancel, clerestoried nave with aisles, and beautiful S. porch with upper room; the present lead-covered spire was erected in 1869. The font, standing on a graduated flight of steps, was given by Bishop Harsnett in 1627.

Lynn, North.—This is a decayed parish. The church of St. Edmund vanished long ago, being washed away in a flood. The living is annexed to that of St. Margaret's Lynn.

Lynn, South.—The cruciform church of All Saints, Dec. style, consists of chancel, nave, aisles, transepts, and W. bell-turret. Tower fell in 1763. Restored 1860, and again in 1887; since enlarged westward by two additional bays. Several monumental brasses were sold in 1765. (Registers, 1558.)

Lynn, West, is a parish on the opposite side of the Great Ouse to King's Lynn. The church of St. Peter consists of nave, transepts, N. porch, and W. tower with short-leaded spire. There was considerable restoration in 1904–5. A cruciform church was erected here about 1270, its predecessor having been washed away in an inundation. The tower was added c. 1340. Considerable alterations were made and large

windows inserted in the second half of the 15th cent. The chancel was suffered to fall into ruin towards the close of the 18th cent., but rebuilt in 1904. The Perp. font is sculptured with the Seven Sacraments. There is a small brass to Adam Outlawe, chaplain, 1530. The pulpit is Jacobean. (Registers, 1695.)

Massingham, Great.—The church of St. Mary consists of chancel, clerestoried nave of five bays with aisles, S. porch, and W. tower; it was greatly restored in 1862, and again in 1890. The fabric is mainly Perp. The S. porch, with upper chamber, is a good example. In the chancel are three good sedilia, on a level, with cinquefoil heads. The octagonal font has the unusual feature of a crocketed gable or chevron sculptured on each panel. (Registers, 1564.)

Massingham, Little.—The church of St. Andrew consists of chancel, clerestoried nave with aisles, S. porch, and W. tower. It has several E.E. features, but windows of aisles and chancel are Dec., and clerestory, porch, and tower Perp. Note sedilia, double piscina, and 15th cent. pyx-box. (Registers, 1558.)

Middleton.—The church of St. Mary consists of chancel, clerestoried nave with aisles, S. porch, and W. tower; the chancel was restored in 1862, and the nave in 1880. The material is carr stone, with later use of brick.

The main features of the church are all Perp., but there are some good Dec. windows in the chancel; the roofs were thatched in the first half of last cent. (Registers, 1560.)

Mintlynn (or Mintlyng) is a decayed parish two and a half miles S.E. of Lynn. The old church of St. Michael is but a mere wreck. The tympanum of a Norm. S. doorway, similar to that of Tottenhill, shown in position in Cotman's work and in Dawson Turner's drawing, is now on the ground and broken.

Newton, West.—The church of Sts. Peter and Paul consists of chancel, nave with aisles, S. porch, and W. tower. This old church of carr stone of the Perp. period stands on the Sandringham estate. It was restored after a costly fashion in 1881, when the N. aisle was rebuilt. Among the numerous royal gifts are a jewelled altar cross, candlesticks, and vases from the late German Emperor, Frederick III., and an organ from Queen Victoria. The chancel screen is new, but there are the old stairs to the rood-loft on the S. The octagonal font is early Perp. (Registers, 1560.)

Pentney.—The church of St. Mary Magdalene consists of chancel, nave, S. porch, and W. tower. There are traces of it having been originally a small Norm. building with an apse. The present fabric is mainly Perp. (Registers, 1730.)

WALPOLE ST. PETER'S, S.



Roydon.—The church of All Saints consists of chancel, nave, S. porch, and W. tower ; it was, unhappily, rebuilt by Mr. Street in 1857, but the N. and S. Norm. doorways, with good chevron moulding, were retained. The nave of the old church was Perp., and the chancel Dec. (Registers, 1729.)

Runcton, North.—The present church of All Saints is an 18th cent. affair of would-be classic style, in carr stone and brick ; it was renovated in 1887. (Registers, 1563.)

Sandringham.—The church of St. Mary Magdalene, within the grounds of Sandringham House, is a beautiful structure, and enriched with many costly gifts ; but the antiquary would have no small struggle to discover any part of the old small Dec. and Perp. church of the first half of last cent. There used to be some well-carved 15th cent. stalls in the quire, and the nave roof was good and well painted. The church was considerably restored in 1857 by Lady Harriet Cowper, and again in 1892 by King Edward VII., then Prince of Wales, when the transepts were added. (Registers, 1557.)

Terrington St. Clement.—This spacious cruciform church, which may fairly be described as one of the most beautiful in England, consists of chancel, clerestoried nave with aisles, transepts, S. porch, and on the N.W. a massive detached tower. To keep such an enriched

fabric as this in decent repair requires a very considerable expenditure. The chancel was restored in 1879 at a cost of £2200, and between 1887 and 1902 further restorations—on the whole, judicious and necessary—were carried out at a cost of upwards of £6000. The total length of the church is 167 feet, and the width of nave and aisles 47 feet. The W. front of the nave and aisles, with angled turrets and flying buttresses, is particularly fine, and so, too, is the grand series of seven large clerestory windows with embattled and pinnacled parapets. Good as is the general effect of this remarkable church, it would have been still more imposing if the truncated transepts had preserved their original dimensions, and if the central tower at their intersection had ever been completed. The reason in this case for a great detached belfry tower (80 feet high) is obvious. It was found during the completion of the work that the fabric, owing to settlement, would not bear the tower as first planned. As to the date of the erection of this splendid pile, it is not possible to write with certainty. There was here a church of 13th cent. plan, of which there are many fragments in the vestry. Certain arches and mouldings appear to belong to the 14th cent., and it was about the close of that period, or the beginning of the 15th cent., that the present fabric was brought into being. This

can be proved from the arms of various local families who flourished in this district during the reigns of Richard II. and Henry IV., such as Beauchamp, Bardolph, Denver, Howard, Godard, and Rochefort, which are sculptured on the battlements of the aisles. Among them, too, are the arms of Bishop Fordham of Ely, who ruled that see from 1389 to 1425. The detached tower was built about twenty-five years later. A noticeable feature of the interior is the flight of steps up to the altar ; but this is not original, the elevation being caused by the insertion of the Bentinck vault at a much later date. The late 15th cent. font has a fine lofty cover (restored) ; the doors of the lower part open and show the interior painted with the Baptism, Temptation, and Fasting of our Lord, with the inscription, *Voce Pater, Natus Corpore, Flamen Ave*—that is to say, “The Father (revealed) by the Voice, the Son by the Body, the Spirit by the Dove.” In the pavement at the crossing of the church is an old altar slab. There is a good early 16th cent. panelled chest with gabled lid. A large rubricated Creed in black letters, dated 1635, is in the N. transept, and a similar Our Father in the S. transept. (Registers, 1597.)

Terrington St. John's was formerly a chapel of Terrington St. Clement's ; it was not made parochial until 1530. The church consists of

chancel, clerestoried nave with aisles, S. porch, and W. tower. The 15th cent. tower stands about 16 feet from the church, but is connected with the S. aisle by a somewhat later narrow building termed the "Priests' House," which is supposed to have served as lodgings for the parochial chaplain. Most of the work of this church is late Dec. of good design, but several of the windows are distinctly Perp. in character. Roughly speaking, this church, like its parent, dates from Richard II.'s reign, with later insertions of the next century. The clerestory is noteworthy, being lighted by circular windows alternated with pointed ones. In the chancel are two low-side windows. The font dates from 1632. (Registers, 1538.)

Tilney All Saints.—This spacious church of Barnack stone consists of chancel with aisles, clerestoried nave with aisles, S. porch, and W. tower. The fabric generally is of good Norm. work. The E. end has lost its Norm. windows, a large one of Perp. date having taken their place, but the side walls and arches are original; portions, too, of a Norm. clerestory arcade are visible in several places. Screen-work of 15th cent. fills the side arches of the chancel, and there are returned stalls of the same period with misericords. In the S. wall are good sedilia and a piscina niche of like date. Of the nave arcades of six arches, five are Norm.,

and the sixth on each side at the W. end are E.E. The nave has an exceptionally fine double hammer-beam roof. The chancel-screen is of quaint carving, but excellent of its kind, and dated 1618 ; there is no chancel arch. The large octagonal font is post-Reformation, probably early Elizabethan ; it has a long Latin and English inscription similar to that at Gaywood in this county. The tower is E.E., but has an uppermost Dec. belfry stage and spire. The clerestory and aisle windows are Perp. (Registers, 1538.)

Tilney St. Laurence.—The church consists of chancel, nave, transepts, S. porch, and W. tower with lofty lead-covered spire. The chancel, transepts, and spire only date from 1846, when a big scheme of enlargement and general restoration was carried out. Previously the church was thatched throughout. (Registers, 1653.)

Walpole St. Andrew.—The church consists of chancel, clerestoried nave with aisles, S. porch, and a W. tower ; it underwent considerable restoration in 1897 and in 1902. This is a smaller church than its brother of St. Peter, but it is of similar date and of somewhat similar style ; it was obviously erected early in the 15th cent. The tower is of brick. One of the special features of this church is a large 15th cent. bracket immediately above the lower

doorway of the newel stairway leading to the rood-loft on the S. side of the chancel arch. A blocked-up doorway originally opened on to this bracket, which is supposed to have served as a support for a small wooden pulpit. Within the buttresses on the S. side of the tower are traces of a former small adjunct or cell; this would serve for an anchorite or recluse. (Registers, 1654.)

Walpole St. Peter.—This grand old church, which claims to be unrivalled in size, regularity, and beauty even among the Marshland Churches, consists of chancel, clerestoried nave, S. porch, and W. tower. The finely proportioned tower is of late Dec. date; the only other details of that period to be noticed are the N. porch doorway, and some wood-work which has been introduced into the present fittings of the chancel. The whole of the rest of this fine and elaborate building is of the Perp. style. It is safe to presume that the church was thus rebuilt towards the end of the reign of Henry V., for in Blomefield's time the dates of 1423 and 1425 were extant in the painted glass of several of the windows. The grandly proportioned nave—which is 103 feet in length by 19 feet in breadth, and with aisles each 17 feet wide—apparently occupies the entire church and chancel of the previous building, and the present chancel was not completed until some years

later, as the mouldings of the two portions do not unite. This great chancel of five bays extends 58 feet in length, and has a width of 21 feet. To attain its proportionate size—*i.e.* half the length of the nave, which is customary among the Marshland Churches—the builders found it necessary to carry the chancel to the extreme boundary of the churchyard, whereby a footpath, doubtless in use for centuries, would have been intercepted, had not an archway been built over it whereby the high altar attains a grand and unusual elevation. Public pathways through mediæval towers occur several times throughout England, but an example of a pathway beneath the altar is most exceptional. Both the exterior and interior of this remarkable church are admirably enriched, and perhaps the clerestory, with its wonderful battlements, may be pointed out as the most beautiful and finished part of the fabric. The canopied stone stalls of the chancel, with their carved seats, are most unusual in a parish church. The result of the just-mentioned arched footway under the chancel causes the altar to be approached by a flight of ten steps. The book-boards in front of the stalls are beautifully carved, and there are two returned wooden stalls with misericords each side. The panels of the rood-screen are painted with the following figures under canopies—namely, Sts. Dorothy,

Catherine, the Blessed Virgin and Child, Margaret, Helen, Peter, Paul, Andrew, John the Evangelist, James, Thomas, Barbara, Mary Magdalene, and Gudule. In this instance, as well as in a few other Norfolk churches, the screen was not immediately surmounted by a rood-loft, but there was a considerable interval between the summit of the screen and the rood-beam. In the angles between the aisles and the chancel are newel stairways to give access to the rood-loft on each side, as well as to the various roofs of aisles, nave, and chancel. These turrets are crowned with small crocketed spires, which add much to the beauty of the church ; and between them and the gable is a well-designed sanctus bellcote. Over the rood-stair on the N. pier is a painting of the Virgin, and on the S. pier of St. John the Evangelist. The octagonal font has the legend, "Thynk and Thank," repeated round the foot ; at the base are the words, "Remember Whetom Johannes sometime parson here." The font is surmounted by a handsomely carved Elizabethan or Early Jacobean cover which opens with folding doors. An alms-box bears the date 1639, with "Remember the poore" on three faces. (Registers, 1559.)

Walsoken.—The church of All Saints consists of chancel with aisles, clerestoried nave with aisles, S. porch, and W. tower with spire.

The W. tower doorway, together with the interior of the nave and chancel, are admirable examples of pure Norm. in its later development. The nave arcades with their massive pillars, alternately circular and octagonal, from the varied capitals of which spring boldly-moulded semicircular arches, form as fine a piece of 12th cent. architecture as can be found in any parish church of the kingdom. The fine chancel arch with its Norm. mouldings is slightly pointed, indicating a time of Trans., c. 1180-90. The old Norm. aisles were replaced about 1320 by the present ones of greater width and of the Dec. style, but the aisle windows are now chiefly late Perp. About the middle of the 15th cent. the present clerestory of Perp. style was added, and a new E. window given to the chancel. The W. tower was built in the 13th cent. after the E.E. style, but the topmost stage and the octagonal spire seem to have been constructed about 1400. The octagonal font is an exceptionally fine piece of sculpture. The panels of the bowl contain representations of the Seven Sacraments and the Crucifixion. The shaft has groined niches, occupied by figures of saints; whilst round the base is an inscription: "Remember the souls of S. Honyter, and Margaret his wife, and John Beforth, chaplain, 1544." There is a vestry or sacristy on the S. side of the chancel, with an upper room. The stone

shelf or gospel lectern should be noticed against the E. wall of the S. chapel ; also a heart reliquary recess in the wall of the N. aisle. The rood-loft stairs are behind the pulpit. (Registers, 1558.)

Walton, East.—The church of St. Mary consists of chancel, nave, S. porch, and W. round tower. The tower is Norm., with 14th cent. inserted belfry windows and battlements. The nave and chancel are Perp. ; the E. window, of Tudor date, has five lights. (Registers, 1560.)

Walton, West.—The church of St. Mary is another of the grand Marshland Churches, and one of the finest specimens throughout England of a 13th cent. parish church. It consists of chancel, clerestoried nave with aisles, and a detached tower on the S.W., which forms a stately entrance to the churchyard. The building is throughout of Barnack stone, and was built about 1240. The grand detached campanile stands about 60 feet from the church ; it is probably somewhat earlier in date than the church itself. The interior of the nave is remarkably fine, with its six arches, springing on each side from pillars with the most graceful of capitals, and encircled with clustering detached shafts of Purbeck marble, banded in the centre. The proportions of this great church were spoilt when the aisles were widened in the 14th cent. ; the aisle windows, however, are

Perp. The elaborate E.E. porch on the S. side was shorn of half its proportions when the aisles were widened. There is a good enriched recessed entrance arch at the W. end of E.E. date, but the W. front of the nave and of the aisles is spoilt by debased windows and unseemly buttresses. The chancel arch is also E.E., and so were originally the chancel aisles, but these latter have disappeared, leaving only some traces behind them, and the chancel is now aisleless. In the S. wall of the easternmost bay of the S. aisle is an exceptionally beautiful window of two lights, with a quatrefoil in the apex, and much enriched in the interior. Professor Freeman has happily described it as an excellent example of incipient geometrical work. For full particulars and illustrations of this noteworthy church, see article in the *Builder* (15th June 1907) by the present writer. This beautiful fabric was for a long time disgracefully neglected, but has recently undergone careful and judicious repair. (Registers, 1576.)

Westacre.—The church of All Saints consists of chancel, nave, transept, N. porch, and W. tower; it is in the main of the Perp. period. (Registers, 1668.)

Wiggenhall St. Germans.—The church consists of chancel, clerestoried nave with aisles, S. porch, and W. tower. It is in the main of Dec. date, but the clerestory and other

insertions are Perp. There is a good sanctus bellcote on the E. gable of the nave, and a fine battlement to the tower. There was considerable restoration in 1872. The interior contains but little of interest save some good 15th cent. bench-ends. (*Registers, 1653.*)

Wiggenhall St. Mary.—The church of St. Mary consists of chancel, clerestoried nave with aisles, S. porch, and W. tower. Various repairs were done to the fabric in 1869–70. This building is of particular interest, for it is entirely of the Trans. period from Dec. to Perp., and is probably of the reign of Richard II.; but the N. and S. doorways are undoubtedly earlier, being late E.E. of the 13th cent., and they were probably replaced when the whole church was renewed about a century later. The porch is vaulted in stone with parallel ribs. There are several remarkable features of the interior of this church. When Brandon wrote in 1846, “The old Puritanical arrangement of the chancel remained unaltered, the communion table being carried out into the middle and seats put all round.” A perfect chancel screen with doors was added in 1626; it was placed a few inches eastward of the old one, the older painted panels of which are yet standing. Chained to a wooden desk in the chancel are copies of Foxe’s *Martyrs*, Jewel’s *Works*, and the *Homilies*,

with a brass plate recording the names of the donors and the date (1633) of presentation. In the nave is a beautiful brass eagle with the inscription : *Orate p. aia. fratris Robti Barnard, gardiani de Walsyngham, a. di. 1518.* The seats of this church are about the best in the kingdom, and are almost perfect in their original condition. There is profuse variation in the details of the carving ; the ends all terminate in poppy-heads with small seated figures on each side, whilst a larger figure of a saint on a pedestal under a canopy occupies the face of the bench-ends in the centre alley. The backs of these costly seats are pierced with quatrefoils or flowing tracery. On the S. side of the nave is the small brass of a heart (c. 1450), with an inscription on four scrolls at the angles showing that the heart of Sir Robert Kervile was buried here, pointing to the probable fact that he died abroad. The plain octagon font has a good cover for its date (1625), and is surmounted by a pelican in her piety. (Registers, 1558.)

Wiggenhall St. Mary Magdalene consists of chancel, clerestoried nave with aisles, S. porch with chamber over it, and W. tower. This fabric was originally Dec., and is supposed to have been the model from which the sister church of the Blessed Virgin was erected. The plan certainly is much the same, but the work generally is of a distinctly later date, being

fairly advanced Perp., as is shown by the embattled transoms of the windows. The windows, however, of the tower are Dec. in the top stage, whilst the two lower stages appear to be E.E. There is also a two-light Dec. window in the N. side of the chancel. A strange feature of the church, confirming the idea of the 13th cent. date of the basement of the tower, is the absence of a W. archway. The tower is only gained through a low plain-pointed doorway. There is a chancel screen which appears to be, from the rood-loft stairs on each side, on a much lower level than was originally designed. On the lower panels of the screen are painted the evangelistic symbols. There is also some good parclose screen-work for the chapels at the E. end of each aisle. The old altar stone is in the N. chapel. In the chancel the returned stall-work may be noted, the Perp. threefold sedilia, and much of the original encaustic tiles on the steps to the altar. A considerable amount of old 15th cent. stained glass remains in the tracery of the windows. The plain octagonal font is coeval with the general date of the church. (Registers, 1562.)

Wiggenhall St. Peter.—The church consists of chancel, nave, and W. tower; the S. aisle was demolished in 1840. The fabric is in the main of Perp. date. The font bears emblems

of the Passion, and of Sts. Peter and Paul.
(Registers, 1695.)

Winch, East.—The church of All Saints, standing on high ground, consists of chancel, nave with aisles, S. porch, and W. tower; it underwent much restoration and alteration at the hands of Sir Gilbert Scott in 1875. An organ-chamber on the S. of the chancel was then erected on the site of a decayed mortuary chapel of the Dukes of Norfolk; a brass tablet records the burial here of Sir William Howard in 1309, and of ten other members of the Howard family up to 1450. The fabric is in the main Perp. In 1885 a Norm. piscina was found embedded in the wall at the E. end of the N. aisle. There is a portion of the old rood-screen made into a desk, to which is chained a Bible of 1611. On the wall of this aisle a consecration cross may be noted, and here too is a delightful row of small 15th cent. benches with embattled backs and poppy-head ends. Note several coffin slabs in N. aisle, found during restoration. (Registers, 1678.)

Winch, West.—The church of St. Mary consists of chancel with N. sacristy, nave, S. aisle and clerestory, S. porch, and W. tower. This fabric never demands that often damaging epoch termed “restoration,” as the rents of certain church lands are amply sufficient for that purpose. It is chiefly of Perp. date. The tower,

which is of four stages, bears the arms of the Cholmondeley family. (Registers, 1559.)

Wolferton.—The church of St. Peter consists of chancel, clerestoried nave with aisles, S. porch, and W. tower. The large porch was restored and much altered in 1868, and the chancel in 1877. In 1886 His Majesty Edward VII. spent over £6000 on the further renewal and beautifying of the old church, so that it became a fine and dignified place of worship, but lost some of its ancient features. Drawings of the interior in 1843 show the tympanum of the chancel arch above the screen filled up with boarding, on which were tablets of the Ten Commandments; beautiful 14th cent. parclose screens at the end of the S. aisle; a fine nave roof with excellent tracing in the spandrels; three good graded sedilia with cinquefoil heads; a fine bulbous-legged Elizabethan altar-table; an octagonal font; an old screen across the tower arch; a curious ancient alms-box clamped to the base of the pier nearest the S. entrance; and a number of 15th cent. backless benches with poppy-head ends. The nave arcades appeared to be Dec., but the clerestory and roof good Perp. Care was taken of several of the old features, especially the screens, during the restoration, but they are so repaired that it is difficult to tell the old from the new. Traces of a Doom painting were found over the chancel

arch and preserved, but the "Majesty" in the centre is new. (Registers, 1650.)

Wootton, North.—The church of All Saints consists of chancel, nave, S. porch, and W. tower. Ladbroke's drawing (*c.* 1824) shows the church in a most dilapidated state ; half the tower had fallen away, and the only substitute for the lost chancel was a clumsy shallow projection of timber. The south wall of the nave had a large lancet light between the square-headed Perp. windows. (Registers, 1654.)

Wootton, South.—The cruciform church of St. Mary consists of chancel, transepts, nave, S. porch, and W. tower ; there was much restoration in 1896, when the Howard mausoleum was removed from the N. side, and the tower, which had been struck by lightning in 1881, renewed. The chancel is Dec., with a good four-light E. window and three graded sedilia. The nave and tower are Perp. The font is late Norm. and exceptional ; the bowl is square and supported by central column and eight smaller shafts, four of which have heads for capitals. A remarkable piece of church furniture, described and painted in detail in the Dawson-Turner collection, is an old bier, the gift of Henry Kydson, rector, dated 1611 ; on the long rails are painted in black letter texts from Rom. xii. 2, 1 Cor. vii. 31, 1 Pet. i. 25, Heb. ix. 27, Phil. i. 21, 23, iii. 31, and 1 Cor. xv. 52. (Registers, 1556.)

THE DEANERY OF NORWICH

NORWICH of old days was emphatically the "City of Churches," and, notwithstanding its many losses, can still lay claim to this title. In proportion to population, mediæval Norwich was still better supplied with parish churches than even the City of London. Their numbers are an unmistakable evidence not only of the self-sacrificing faith of the former citizens of Norwich, but of their successful business enterprise.

Putting aside the numerous conventional churches and the still greater number of hospital chapels crushed out of existence under Henry VIII. and Edward VI., the post-Reformation days were found to be fatal to the continued existence of many of the parochial churches. Blomefield's map of Norwich shows the sites of twenty such churches, all of which were demolished before 1740, when his survey was made. These are their names, in the order set down in the marginal key to the map : St. Clement-at-Well, St. Anne Stathe, St. Michael in Conisford, St. John Evangelist in Conisford, St. Vedast, St. Cuthbert, St. Martin in the Baily,

St. Bartholomew, St. Catherine, Holy Cross, St. Christopher, St. John Baptist, St. Matthew, Old St. Helen's, All Saints, Fibridge Street ; St. Margaret, Fibridge Street ; St. Botolph, Fibridge Street ; St. Mary Unburnt, St. Margaret at New-bridge, and St. Olave.

The churches which still remain for particular notice number thirty-seven.

All Saints, in Westlegate Street, is a small building consisting of chancel, nave, N. aisle, S. porch, and W. tower ; chiefly Perp. The elaborately carved font has figures of Apostles, Evangelists, and other saints round both bowl and shaft. (Registers, 1573.)

St. Andrew, in Broad Street, was rebuilt on a larger scale, on the site of a Saxon church, in 1506 ; the tower had been rebuilt in 1476. It has chancel, lofty clerestoried nave with aisles, N. and S. porches, and W. tower 96 feet high ; N. aisle restored in 1895. In the chancel are several fragments of late good glass. There is an elaborate monument to Sir John Suckling and wife, 1613. Brasses to John Gilbert and wife, 1467, and to Robert Gardiner and wife, 1500. (Registers, 1557.)

St. Augustine, in St. Augustine Street, has chancel, nave with aisles, S. porch, and W. tower of brick, dated 1726 ; restored in 1879 and 1892. A good deal of the fabric is of 14th cent. date. There are a pair of brass altar

candlesticks, ornamented with strap pattern,
temp. Charles II. (Registers, 1558.)

St. Benedict, in St. Benedict Street, has chancel, nave, N. aisle, N. and S. porches, and W. round tower. The circular tower is Norm., but the octagonal belfry stage was added late in the 14th cent. There is a good Perp. font. The arcade pillars are now of cast iron! (Registers, 1562.)

St. Clement, in Colegate Street, has chancel, nave, S. aisle, and W. tower; chiefly Perp.; restored in 1890. There is a very good Perp. font. In the churchyard, near the S. door, is the tomb of the parents of Archbishop Parker (1559-75). The brass to Margaret Pettwode, 1514, is remarkable for having the fur of the gown filled in with a white composition. (Registers, 1538.)

St. Edmund, in Fishergate, has chancel, nave, S. aisle, N. porch, and W. tower; restored in 1882; chiefly late Perp., but some 14th cent. remains. In the centre of the nave roof is a large wooden boss, with the arms of the city, St. George, and St. Edmund, and the words: *S. Edmundus Flos Martirum, velut Rosa, vel Lilium.* (Registers, 1550.)

St. Etheldred, in King Street, has chancel, nave, S. porch, and W. tower. The round tower is Norm.; the octagonal belfry stage was added in the 15th cent. There is a good Norm.

doorway under the S. porch, and the beginning of a chevron string-course which used to encircle the church. The Perp. porch has a fine front, with large image niche, having a crown over the canopy. The fabric is mainly Perp., with a good font of that period. The brasses and other monuments from St. Peter's, Southgate, which was taken down in 1887, were removed here. There is a good brass to Roger Clerk, in eucharistic vestments, 1487. (Registers, 1665; those of St. Peter's, 1558.)

St. George, Colegate, is of various known Perp. dates ; tower and clerestoried nave, 1459 ; chancel, 1498 ; N. aisle and chapel of St. Mary, 1505 ; and S. aisle and chapter of St. Peter, 1513. The tower has chequered battlements and a fine W. doorway. In a niche on the S. side of the chancel is a spirited sculpture of St. George and the Dragon under a crocketed canopy. There is a good bracket brass to William Norwyche (mayor 1461) and his wife and son, 1475. (Registers, 1538.)

St. George, Tombland, is a large church, consisting of chancel, nave with aisles, N. porch with upper room, and W. tower ; restored in 1883. The fabric is in the main Perp. ; the tower was built in 1645. In the vestry is a strenuous old painting on panel of St. George and the Dragon, formerly a reredos. (Registers, 1538.)

St. Giles, at the top of St. Giles Street, has chancel, lofty nave with aisles, S. porch, and fine W. tower 120 feet high. It is Perp. throughout, but the tower is said to have been built in the days of Richard II. There was a most extensive and costly restoration in 1866–7, when the chancel, which had been demolished in 1581, was rebuilt. The flowing tracery of some of the windows has the appearance of Edward III. Dec. style, but other details prove the work to be later. The brasses are notable. The brass of Richard Baxter, 1432, who was mayor of the city and burgess in Parliament, shows him wearing a long mantle buttoned on the right shoulder and a hood ; there is also a brass to another mayor, Richard Purdaunce, 1436. There is a chalice brass to John Smyth, 1499 ; also an inscription to Margaret Landysdale, 1454. (Registers, 1538.)

St. Gregory, in Pottergate Street, has chancel, nave with aisles, N., S., and W. porches, and W. tower. Drawings of the first half of last cent. show a leaded spire of fair height, but it has been removed. The church is chiefly good Perp., but there are some undoubted remains of 14th cent. work. The chancel was begun to be rebuilt in 1394. A thoroughfare through the churchyard passes by an archway under the high altar. Across the tower is an original stone gallery, with stone groinings above and

below. The chief feature of the church is the 15th cent. brass eagle, which bears this inscription : *Orate pro animabus Willim Wellbrok Rose et Johe uxor' ejus. A. Dni., MCCCCLXXXVI.* There is a good early Perp. font, and other details include six old stalls with misericords, a post-Reformation embroidered pall or bier cloth, and another cloth made out of an old crimson velvet cope. The escutcheon of a fine 14th cent. brass closing-ring has been removed from the outer W. door, and is now attached to the vestry door ; to it has been attached in recent years the foolish fable of "Sanctuary Knocker." At the W. end of the N. aisle is a curious wall painting of St. George and the Dragon, c. 1450. There are (or were) three panels of the old rood-screen, with paintings of St. John Baptist, St. Barbara, and an angel. (Registers, 1571.)

St. Helen, in Bishopgate Street, now in part the church of the Great Hospital of St. Giles, has chancel, nave, S. porch, transepts, and W. tower. Only a small part of the centre of the building is now used as a church ; the remainder



Boss for Closing-ring, St.
Gregory, Norwich

has been desecrated. The quire has been converted into wards for alms-women, and that part of the nave and aisles which extends from the tower to the S. porch has been divided up into apartments for the alms-men. The quire is known to be of the time of Richard II., but most of the rest of the church is *c.* 1450. There are some richly carved coloured bosses, twenty-one in number, in the groining of the S. transept ; the most important and largest represents the Coronation of the Virgin, with fourteen figures ; they are all most carefully drawn and coloured in the Dawson-Turner collection. (Registers, 1678.)

St. James - with - Pockthorpe, in Cowgate Street, is a small church, with chancel, nave, S. aisle, S. porch, and W. tower ; the fabric is mainly Perp. ; it was restored in 1885. A rich rood-screen was destroyed last cent. Mr. Keyser says, in 1883, "Some of the panels are in private possession, with figures of Sts. Oswald, Sitha, Walstan, Blaise, Blida, Helen, Jean of Valois (dated 1515), Jude, Martin, Simon, Agnes, &c." The Perp. font is richly carved with the Evangelists and the Apostles, whilst there are eight female saints round the shaft ; it closely resembles the Norwich font of All Saints. There is an altar frontal composed of the orphreys of mediæval copes. (Registers, 1556.)

St. John Baptist, Maddermarket, lacks chancel, and has nave of three bays with aisles, N. and S. porches, and W. tower. The whole fabric is Perp. or 15th cent., save the five-light E. window, of remarkably good flamboyant design, c. 1360–70. It has been suggested that the original chancel used to extend across the present street, and that when the church was shortened this window was replaced at the E. end of the nave. The tower stands on arches to allow for a thoroughfare. The N. porch is beautifully groined. The paintings of the roofs at the E. ends of the aisles are beautifully executed, and in fine preservation ; the S. or Lady Chapel has angels bearing on scrolls Ave Maria and Maria crowned ; the N. or Jesus Chapel has angels bearing sentences from the Te Deum, and "Jesus" within a crown of thorns. The church is noted for its brasses : (1) John Toddenham, c. 1430, a small civilian effigy ; (2) Ralph Segrim, sheriff and mayor, 1472, and wife ; (3) a tree bracket supporting pedestals for John Terry, wife, and groups of children, 1524, with arms of Norwich, Merchant Adventurers, Mercers' Company, and initials and merchants' mark ; (4) bracket brass to John Marsham, mayor, and wife and children, 1525 ; (5) a palimpsest inscription to Nicholas Suttherton, 1540, having on the reverse a nun, c. 1440 ; and (6) a palimpsest bracket brass to Robert

Rugge (twice mayor) and wife, 1558, which is cut from parts of a fine effigy of an abbot, c. 1320, probably part of the spoils from St. Benet Hulme. There is a tablet to Margaret (Audley), Duchess of Norfolk, second wife of the fourth Duke of Norfolk, who was beheaded by Queen Elizabeth; she died in 1563, and was buried here; the Duke's palace was in this parish. In the S. aisle are mural monuments to Nicholas Suttherton, 1540, and to Christopher Layer, 1600. The rood-screen has been destroyed; four painted panels of saints are in unlawful "private possession." There are a few fragments of old glass, but many more were destroyed by a gas explosion in 1876. The church underwent much restoration in 1864. (Registers, 1558.)

St. John Sepulchre, at the top of Ber Street, has chancel, nave, transepts, N. porch, and lofty W. tower; it was restored in 1866. The fabric is chiefly Perp., but of somewhat different dates. The porch has particularly good work, but it has suffered much under restoration when compared with earlier drawings. The font is sculptured with the Evangelistic symbols, and has four lions sejant round the shaft. Consecration crosses are (or were) visible on the walls. There is a curious brass, with a most quaint rhymed epitaph, to John Brown and his sister Winifrid, 1597. (Registers, 1636.)



ST. PETER MANCROFT, NORWICH

St. John Baptist, Timberhill, has chancel, with small chapels, nave with aisles, S. porch with upper chamber, and a W. bellcote. The tower fell in 1784; the church underwent restoration in 1874, 1878, and 1889. The fabric is chiefly early Perp., of the reigns of Richard II. or Henry IV. The porch has a good front. The circular font is Norm. There is an old screen brought here from Horstead. (Registers, 1559.)

St. Julian, King Street, has chancel, nave, N. porch, and W. round tower; it was restored in 1871. The small circular tower is Norm., the S. doorway is also Norm., as well as a few other features. The chancel, nave, and N. porch are, however, chiefly 14th cent. A Dawson-Turner drawing of 1845 shows a large part of the chancel pulled down in the course of "restoration"! (Registers, 1589.)

St. Laurence, in St. Benedict Street, is known to have been rebuilt in 1466-72; it has chancel, nave with aisles, N. and S. porches, and W. tower, 112 feet high. There is an upper chamber to the N. porch, and a crypt under part of the chancel. Brasses: (1) Robert Asgar, with merchants' mark, 1425; (2) John Asgar (mayor), with merchants' mark, 1436; (3) bracket brass of Geoffrey Langley, prior of Horsham St. Faith, 1437, removed here at the Dissolution; and (4) a shroud brass to Thomas Childe,

1452, one of the earliest of these morbid memorials. The font is Perp., with a good Laudian cover. There is fine tracery in the spandrels of the nave roof. (Registers, 1559.)

St. Margaret, Lower Westwick Street, has chancel, nave, S. aisle, N. porch, S. porch, with groined roof and upper chamber, and W. tower; it underwent vigorous restoration in 1888. The fabric is chiefly Perp., but there are 14th cent. features about the chancel. Above the exterior of the E. window of N. aisle is (1838) a well-sculptured rood, with attendant figures, on a bracket under a canopy. The font is early Dec. There is a brass to Anne Rede, 1567. (Registers, 1559.)

St. Martin's-at-Oak, in Oak Street, derives its name from an oak tree which used to stand in the churchyard, whereon was placed an image of the Blessed Virgin, known as "Our Lady of the Oak." The church consists of chancel, nave, S. aisle, W. porch, and W. tower; it was restored in 1887. It is in the main Perp., being rebuilt in 1491, but parts of the chancel appear earlier. There used to be a S. porch with upper chamber. (Registers, 1556.)

St. Martin's-at-Palace, in Palace Plain, has chancel, nave with aisles, S. porch with upper chamber, and W. tower; it suffered a "thorough restoration" in 1854, and the tower was restored and raised in 1874. The church is Perp. throughout; the S. doorway bears the

rebus of Bishop Lyhart (1446–72), under whom its erection was probably completed. There is a good octangular font with eight shafts to the stem. The Dawson-Turner drawings give many fragments of old stained glass, some of them much older than the fabric. In the chancel are a few remains of a large brass to Jane (Blever-haysset), wife of Sir William Calthorpe; other portions (palimpsest) are, illegally, at Old Buckenham Hall. (Registers, 1538.)

St. Mary, Coslany, in St. Mary's Plain, has chancel, nave, transept, S. porch, and round W. tower. With the exception of the pre-Conquest tower, the church was built, much as it now stands, in 1477. Over the groining of the S. porch is an upper chamber. The church was restored in 1892; it was afterwards closed, but was again restored in 1908–9. The pulpit is coeval with the church. In the church are six stalls. There is a monument to Martin Van Kurnbeck, M.D., and his wife Joan, 1578. (Registers, 1556.)

St. Michael, Coslany, in Coslany Street, is a large and good example of flush-work of flint and freestone; it has chancel, nave with aisles, N. porch, and a lofty tower. The church is late Perp. throughout, save for some earlier work in S. aisle. There were restorations in 1883, 1888, and 1896. The chapel at the E. end of the S. aisle was erected by Robert Thorp,

time of Henry VII.; it affords the finest flint and stone-work in the kingdom. The N. aisle and chapel were built by William Ramsay, who was mayor in 1502 and 1508. The nave was rebuilt by John and Stephen Stalon in 1511-12. There used to be various brasses, but several have been lost or stolen of recent years. Henry Scottowe and wife, in shrouds, 1515, with merchants' mark; and Richard French (four times mayor), with merchants' mark, 1501, are still here, as well as one or two inscriptions. (Registers, 1558.)

St. Michael-at-Plea, in Queen Street, is of cruciform plan, and comprises chancel, transepts, N. and S. chapels, nave, S.W. porch, and low tower. The church was much restored in 1887, and again in 1901-2. The whole is Perp. in style. The S. door is original, with traceried panels. Among the Dawson-Turner drawings are careful paintings of various panels that used to form part of the late 15th cent. rood-screen. After lying about here in the church for a long time, they have been formed into a reredos, including panels of the Annunciation and Crucifixion. An old panel of the Resurrection has been fixed at the back of the pulpit. The present chancel screen is new. There is a late shroud brass to Barbara Ferrer, 1588. (Registers, 1539.)

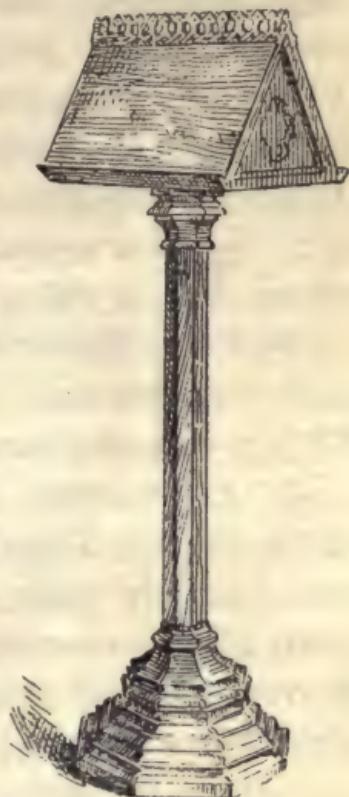
St. Michael-at-Thorn, in Ber Street, is a small church consisting of chancel with aisles, nave, S.

porch, and W. tower. The tower fell on Nov. 3, 1886, and was rebuilt in the following year. The church takes its name from a large white thorn, which is still standing in the churchyard. The fabric is chiefly Perp., but the S. doorway is Norm., and the door itself, with ironwork, is original. Note also the graceful 15th cent. double-desked wooden lectern, with embattled ridge, and the panelled Perp. font with Elizabethan cover. (Registers, 1562.)

St. Paul, in St. Paul's Square, is another small church, with apsidal chancel, nave and N. aisle, S. porch, and round W. tower. It was for many years in a most disreputable state, but was restored in 1870, when Double Lectern, S. Michael-at-Thorn, Norwich a new chancel was added.

The Norm. round tower is crowned with a 15th cent. octagonal belfry stage. The good Perp. rood-screen extant in 1814 has been destroyed, but there is a parclose screen at E. end of aisle. (Registers, 1567).

St. Peter Hungate, on Elm Hill, was rebuilt throughout by John and Margaret Paston,



patrons of the living ; it was completed in 1460, as appears from an inscription cut in a buttress by the N. door. It is cruciform, consisting of chancel, transepts, nave, S. porch with upper chamber, and W. tower ; there was much restoration in 1871-2. There is much old 15th cent. glass remaining, including the kneeling effigy of Master Thomas Andrew, rector, 1457. Note also the good carving on the N. and S. doors, both of which are original. (Registers, 1596.)

St. Peter Mancroft, in the Upper Market Place, is the largest and finest parish church of the city. It is a splendid example of East Anglian Perp. style, and consists of chancel, clerestoried nave with aisles and small chapels, N. and S. porches, and a stately tower, over 160 feet high, crowned with a lead-covered flèche or small spire. It is known that the present church was finished and consecrated in 1455. The flush-work of flint and stone throughout the exterior is exceptionally effective. The W. doorway is deeply recessed, with rich sculpture in shallow mouldings. Beneath the tower is a kind of porch with groined vaulting and side arches, and over it a W. gallery. The nave roof is good and exceptional, having wooden vaulting over each of the clerestory windows, which number seventeen on each side. There is no chancel arch ; the division is shown by eight steps, the sacrairum being built

over a crypt. The original sacristy, under the E. window behind the high altar, has two doorways into it, as in some half-dozen other instances. The once nobly painted rood-screen has disappeared; in the first quarter of last century there were nine panels with effigies of Apostles, and a like number of Prophets, and numerous other richly gilded and painted fragments lying about in the church. There is much beautiful original glass left in the great E. window, chiefly consisting of small pictures illustrative of our Lord's life. In the vestry is an alabaster coloured tablet, carved with four female saints. The font stands under a remarkable 15th cent. canopy supported on four painted timber pillars, forming a kind of small baptistery like the one at Trunch, with room to walk round the font. A somewhat extravagant Jacobean addition to the top of the canopy was removed in 1846. Near the font is a piece of faded tapestry of the Ascension, dated 1573. There is a curious brass to Peter Rede, dated 1568, with an inscription telling that he "worthely served not only his prynce and cuntry but also the emperor Charles the 5 bothe at the conquest of Barbaria and at the siege of Tunis as also in other places who had geven hym by the sayd emperour for his valiaunt dedes the order of Barbaria." The effigy and inscription are both palimpsest, being

cut from a Flemish brass of late 15th cent. date. The figure of Peter Rede is in armour of a period at least a century older than the Elizabethan date, and it is conjectured that it was copied by an inexpert local engraver from an older example. In the chancel are twenty-four old stalls. The upkeep of such a church as this is always a costly matter. A general restoration, probably in parts too drastic, of 1881–2, cost £15,000, and an additional sum of £1100 was spent on the tower in 1895–6. (Registers, 1538.)

St. Peter Parmentergate, in Upper King Street, has chancel, nave, S. porch with upper chamber, and lofty W. tower. The church was built throughout in 1486. The side windows of the nave are good examples of advanced Perp., and the W. doorway is exceptionally fine, with shields in the arch and four-leaved flowers in a hollow moulding. The font has the Evangelistic symbols and angel-borne shields on the bowl panels, and four lions *sejant* round the shaft. The rood stair-turret remains, and portion of the rood-screen. Under the E. window is an original vestry. Painted consecration crosses have been uncovered on the walls. (Registers, 1538.)

St. Peter Southgate, in King Street, a small plain church of late Perp., with square-headed windows and a S. porch with upper chamber,



DISS, S.E.

after being long ruinous, was taken down, with the exception of a portion of the tower, in 1887. Monuments, bells, and registers were moved to St. Etheldreda, with which parish it is now consolidated.

St. Saviour, Magdalene Street, is a small church consisting of chancel, nave with aisles, S. porch, and W. tower ; the chancel is 14th cent. Dec. as well as most of the tower ; the nave and porch are 15th cent. Perp. This church, as well as five others of the city churches, were thatched in whole or in part, in the first quarter of last cent. The font, early Perp., has a rather peculiar base, consisting of four shafts resting on lions' heads. There are two consecration crosses on the E. wall of the chancel. There was much restoration in 1891. (Registers, 1555.)

Sts. Simon and Jude, in Wensum Street, has chancel, nave, N. porch, and low W. tower ; it is Perp. throughout ; the rebuilding of the tower began in 1446. There is a good panelled door to the vestry, with a figure of St. Simon in one spandrel, and three fishes entwined (a Trinity emblem) in the other. (Registers, 1539.)

St. Stephen, in Rampant Horse Street, is a large church consisting of chancel, N. chapel, nave with aisles, N. porch, and tower on the N. side ; it is all of late Perp. style. The chancel was rebuilt between 1500 and 1520. Under

the five-light W. window of the nave is the date 1550. The hammer-beam roof is a very fine example for so late a date. In the E. window is a good and varied collection of old stained glass from 15th to 17th cents.; the larger panels were removed from the conventional church of Heimbach, in the Rhine province, on its dissolution in 1808. In the vestry is a painted alabaster tablet of nine male saints. There are several noteworthy brasses, including (1) the effigy of a lady (*c.* 1410), to which is assigned an inscription to Ellen Buttry, the last prioress of Campsey, Suffolk, who died in 1546; (2) John Stalon, 1500; (3) Thomas Capp, vicar, 1545; (4) Robert Brasyer (mayor 1410), 1435, and Christiana his wife; and (5) Richard Brasyer (mayor 1510), 1513, son of Robert Brasyer. The church was restored 1858-9. (Registers, 1538.)

St. Swithun, in Westwick Street, is a small church consisting of chancel, nave, and aisles. The tower was taken down in 1881, as dangerous, by the city authorities. In this fabric Dec. work of the 14th cent. predominates. There is a good Perp. font bearing the Evangelistic symbols and emblematic shields on the bowl, and four lions sejant round the shaft. In the chancel are six stalls with misericords. There used to be various portions of the rood-screen and a painted panel up to the

middle of last cent. The whole church, after a long period of disuse, has been restored and made available for divine worship. (Registers, 1700.)

The four old hamlet churches, technically within the city of Norwich, of Eaton, Earlham, Heigham, and Lakenham, will be found in their respective deaneries.

THE DEANERY OF REDEN-HALL

Alburgh.—The church of All Saints consists of chancel, nave, S. porch, and W. tower ; it was considerably restored in 1876, when the sedilia and piscina were discovered. The nave and tower are Perp., and the chancel Dec. A finely painted rood-screen stood here at the beginning of last cent. ; a few fragments remain which are packed away in the vestry. There used to be an unusually large wall painting of St. Christopher over the N. door, 18 feet high ; it has been shamefully obliterated. (Registers, 1540.)

Billingford.—The church of St. Leonard consists of chancel, nave, S. porch, and remains of W. tower ; it was restored in 1881. The fabric is in the main Perp. The tower fell down about a cent. ago ; the lowest stage has been roofed in. There is a good painted rood-screen (*c.* 1450), and the rood-loft stairs remain. The octagonal Perp. font bears the arms of St. Edmund, the emblem of the Trinity, and other

devices. An hour-glass stand is in the wall by the pulpit. (Registers, 1744.)

Bressingham. — The church of St. John Baptist consists of chancel, clerestoried nave with aisles, S. porch, and W. tower; it is of late Perp. style, having been rebuilt in 1527. The well-carved pulpit and seats are of like date. (Registers, 1559.)

Brockdish. — The church of Sts. Peter and Paul consists of chancel, clerestoried nave with S. aisle, S. porch, and W. tower. A very drastic restoration took place in 1865–6, when various remains of colour on roof and walls came to light. At that time an old Norm. tower was cleared away to make room for the present somewhat imposing successor. Unhappily it was designed on lines quite contrary to East Anglian work; the stair-turret, for instance, is carried up some way above the parapet, after the Somerset fashion. During the restoration, two small Norm. lights were opened out in the wall of the chancel, and a still smaller one, almost certainly Saxon, in the N. wall of the nave. The nave and chancel are chiefly late Dec.; the fine porch, with three niches and panelled flush-work, is Perp. The old painted rood-screen was restored in 1900. The south chapel, with tomb of John Tendring, 1436, is destroyed. A 14th cent. table-tomb, with Purbeck marble slab to Sir Ralph Tendring,

now stands beneath the E. window of the S. aisle. (Registers, 1558.)

Burston.—The church of St. Mary consists of chancel, nave, S. porch, and W. bell-turret. The tower fell in 1753. The nave is mainly Perp., and the chancel Dec. The five-light E. window, with quatrefoils in the tracery, is an excellent example. (Registers, 1753.)

Denton.—The church of St. Mary consists of spacious chancel, clerestoried nave with aisles, N. porch, and W. tower ; it underwent partial restorations in 1868 and 1874. The church is chiefly good Dec. of the 14th cent. There is some fine stained glass in the E. window. The N. porch is groined, with an upper chamber ; it has a series of carvings illustrating the Assumption (in the centre), the Annunciation, the Nativity, the Resurrection, and the Ascension. There are two quatrefoil clerestory windows each side ; but there are some later Perp. window insertions.

Twelve panels of the old rood-screen, with painted saints (faces spoilt), were found in the porch room in 1848, and in the following year were made into a large chest for the chancel. The saints depicted are Edward the Confessor, Edmund, Mary Magdalene, Sitha, Walstan, Agnes, Dorothy, Jude, Clement, Barbara, and Paul. There is a valuable book

of churchwarden accounts, extending from 1507 to 1539. (Registers, 1559.)

Dickleburgh-cum-Langmere.—The church, dedicated to All Saints, consists of chancel, nave with clerestory, aisles, S. porch (restored 1860), and W. tower. It was thoroughly repaired and chancel walls rebuilt in 1870. The tower is of the Dec. period, but the rest of the building is mostly Perp. The font is octagonal, and on the panels are Evangelistic symbols and shields of the Passion ; below these are cherubim. At the foot are lions *sejant* and "wood-houses," or wild men. Round the step is this inscription : *Orate pro anima Roberti Buring et pro animabus quibus tenetur, qui istium fontem in honore Dei fecit.* The lower part of the rood-screen (15th cent.) remains, and on the panels are painted quatrefoils surrounded by animals, angels, human faces, and foliage. There is a piscina in the chancel, one in each aisle, and one in the vestry ; the S. aisle also retains an almery. On the N. wall of the chancel are faint traces of a painting representing Christ bearing His Cross, &c. Close by is an elaborate monument, with effigy, of Dame Frances Playters, widow of Sir William Playters of Sotterby, Suffolk, 1659. (Registers, 1540.)

Diss.—The large church of St. Mary consists of chancel, clerestoried nave with aisles, N. and S. porches, and fine W. tower ; there was

considerable restoration of the nave and aisles in 1850, and the chancel was restored and extended to its original length in 1857; many improvements were effected in the interior in 1877. The tower is late Dec., and so too are the arcades of the nave, but the aisle windows, clerestory of ten windows each side, and the porches are Perp. There is a sanctus bellcote on the E. gable of the nave. Many interesting fittings, benches, stalls, &c., disappeared during restorations. There was formerly a very fine early 15th cent. pulpit; of its elaborate stem Canon Manning gave a good illustration and description in *Norfolk Archaeology*, iii. 229-31. (Registers, 1551.)

Earsham.—The church of All Saints, standing on the site of an early encampment, consists of chancel, nave, N. and S. porches, and W. tower with lead-covered spire. The tower is late Dec., the rest of the church mainly Perp. The Perp. font is one of those interesting examples of sculpture portraying the Seven Sacraments. There are some good roundels of Flemish glass in one of the S. windows. During the restoration of the chancel in 1890, 14th cent. sedilia and piscina were discovered blocked up in the S. wall. (Registers, 1559.)

Frenze.—The small church of St. Andrew, adjoining the Hall, consists of nave, S. porch, and W. bellcote; it was considerably restored in

1901, when a new roof was supplied. There was a small chancel in ruins at the beginning of last century. The old work is 14th cent. There are several interesting brasses. One to Sir Thomas Blennerhasset, 1475, has a palimpsest shield; another is to Joan Graham, widow, 1519, attired as a vowess; and a third is a shroud brass to Thomas Hobson, c. 1520. (Registers, 1651.)

Fersfield.—The church of St. Andrew consists of chancel, nave, S. aisle, S. porch, and W. tower. The present fabric is chiefly Perp., but some of the work, including the tower, is Dec., of early 14th cent. date. The church is supposed to have been refounded by Sir Robert de Bois, who died in 1311. Of this knight there is a notable wooden effigy in hauberk, coif, and surcoat in a sepulchral recess in the S. wall of S. chapel; at his feet is a buck couchant. Francis Blomefield, the great antiquary and historian of Norfolk, was born here in 1705; he was rector from 1729 until his death in 1752. The first volume of the folio edition of the history was printed in the dining-room of the present rectory. (Registers, 1565.)

Gissing.—The church of St. Mary consists of chancel with aisles, nave, N. porch, and round W. tower. It was thoroughly restored in 1876–7. The round tower is probably one

of those of Saxon origin, judging from a splayed circular window and other signs. There is a good Norm. doorway on the S. side of the nave ; otherwise the church is in the main of the Perp. period. In the chancel and N. chapel are five marble monuments, all good of their kind, to the Kemp family ; the earliest is of the year 1612. Another is to Sir Robert Kemp, 1647, who was created a baronet by Charles I. in 1641. Kelly's *Directory* blunders in stating that the early registers were burnt in a fire at the rectory ; they begin in 1540.

Needham.—The church of St. Peter consists of chancel, nave, S. porch, and round W. tower. The round Norm. tower has a 15th cent. octagonal belfry stage. The nave and porch are Perp. ; the chancel was rebuilt in 1735 on small poor lines. The font (Perp.) has the Evangelistic symbols on the bowl, and four lions sejant round the shaft. On the back of an old high stall seat are carved the words :

“ Use well thy tyme for dethe is comyng M,
The sentence of God Almighty is everlasting E.”

There are also some old poppy-head benches.
(Registers, 1643.)

Osmondeston (or Scole).—The church of St. Andrew consists of chancel, nave, S. aisle, S. porch, and W. tower ; it was thoroughly restored in 1874. The tower and body of the church

are chiefly Dec., the chancel debased. Previous to restoration there was the central part of a good 15th cent. rood-screen, flanked on each side by Jacobean balustrade work. The octagonal font is Perp. (Registers, 1693.)

Pulham St. Mary.—The church consists of chancel, clerestoried nave with S. aisle, S. porch, and W. tower ; there was much comely restoration, under the late Mr. Bodley, in 1886–7. The tower is a good example of Perp. ; it used to carry a spire. The fabric is mainly Perp. The great feature of the church is the beautiful and elaborately carved porch, well groined with carved bosses, and an upper room. The front is much enriched, and the parapet carries five curious figures. That distinguished pluralist, William of Wickham, held this rectory from 1357 to 1361, and the erection of this porch is currently attributed to him ; but it is probably about twenty years later. The rood-screen has painted panels of Sts. Jude, Simon, James the Great, Andrew, John, James the Less, and other Apostles, formerly defaced or painted over ; but it was much restored and repainted and gilded in 1887. There is an exceptionally early double piscina in the chancel of Trans. Norm. style. Some notable old glass remains in the windows, especially yellow-stain figures of the Apostles in the tracery of one of the S. windows of the chancel. In the chancel is the

gravestone of Simon de Walpole, brother to the Bishop of Norwich, who was rector here, 1301-31; it has been long bereft of its brass. The Perp. octagonal font has the Evangelistic symbols alternating with shields of the instruments of the Passion on the panels; round the shaft are the four Latin Doctors alternating with the Evangelists. There is a very fine set of 15th cent. seats and bench-ends in the nave and aisle. (Registers, 1538.)

Pulham St. Mary Magdalene (or Pulham Market) has a church consisting of chancel, nave with aisles, N. porch with upper chamber, and W. tower; it was restored in 1873. The external fabric is good Perp. throughout. The flush-work of the front of the porch is an excellent example. An account of the church in 1849 names and illustrates part of the base of the rood-screen, with four panels painted alternately red and green, hidden by pews; also the beautiful painting of the roof of the nave above where the rood had stood, of the sacred monogram, crowned M's, angels, &c. This roof-painting was restored in 1873. During the restoration, a banner-stave locker, to the W. of the S. entrance, was brought to light, 8 feet high by 1 foot broad. The old octagonal Perp. font, as well as a remarkable late 17th cent. cover, were unhappily destroyed at the restoration in favour of a poor successor. (Registers, 1538.)

Redenhall has for the most part merged its old name in Harleston, or retained it officially as Redenhall-with-Harleston. The old church of St. Mary at Redenhall, about a mile from Harleston, consists of chancel, clerestoried nave with aisles, N. porch, and W. tower ; there was an extensive restoration in 1858. The very fine Perp. tower, begun in 1460 and finished in 1518, suffered much from lightning in 1616, but has been braced together ; on two subsequent occasions the elaborately pinnacled turrets with which the buttresses terminate have been struck. The porch is a fine example of flush-work. The clerestory has a good range of three-light windows on each side. The chancel has some traces of 14th cent. work. It is said to have been rebuilt by William Newport, rector from 1311 to 1326. The indent of his brass remains. The panels of the old rood-screen now hang on the vestry walls with the painted effigies of the twelve Apostles, some of which are defaced. There is a post-Reformation eagle lectern of wood within the altar-rails. (Registers, 1558.)

Royden.—The church of St. Remigius consists of chancel, nave, S. aisle, N. porch, and round W. tower ; the S. aisle was rebuilt in 1864. The round Norm. tower has had an octagonal belfry stage added at a comparatively modern date. The rest of the fabric is

Perp. ; the porch is good work. (Registers, 1539.)

Rushall.—The church of St. Mary consists of chancel, nave, S. porch, and round W. tower ; it was restored in 1878. The round Norm. tower has a 15th cent. octagonal belfry stage. The chancel is E.E., and is remarkable for having two large lancets at the E. end—a most unusual arrangement. The nave and porch are early Perp. In 1848 the rood-loft stairs were discovered on the N. side ; at the same time the removal of a pew brought to light some painted panels of the rood-screen ; they now serve as a reredos to the altar. (Registers, 1561.)

Shelfanger.—The church of All Saints consists of chancel, nave, N. porch, and W. tower ; it was restored in 1865. The fabric is chiefly Perp. ; the tower has chequered battlements. The porch is a curious one of timber. The good octagonal font bears the letters A and B. Adam Bosville, who was patron c. 1360, was the probable donor. The old rood-screen remains. (Registers, 1685.)

Shimpling.—The church of St. George consists of chancel, nave, N. porch, and round W. tower ; the porch has been recently rebuilt. The Norm. tower has a 15th cent. octagonal belfry stage, and small lead-covered spire. There are various fragments of old stained glass. (Registers, 1539.)

Starston.—The church of St. Margaret, on a hill above the village, consists of chancel, nave, N. aisle, S. porch, and W. tower ; it was restored in 1870, when the N. aisle was added. The tower, with chequered Perp. battlement, is of Dec. date. The nave has deeply splayed Norm. windows now filled up. Towards the close of the 14th cent. the walls were raised and late Dec. or early Perp. windows inserted. The chancel windows and the porch are genuine Perp. The octagonal font (*c.* 1500) has four Tudor roses alternating in the plain shields on the panels. Much interest is attached to the altar plate. The Elizabethan chalice and paten cover, dated 1567, in its original *cuir bouilli* case, and another paten, dated 1691, belonged to the saintly non-juror Archbishop Sancroft, who used them at Fressingfield from the time of his ejection in 1691 until his death in 1693. They were given to this church in 1742 by his great-niece, Mrs. Catherine Sancroft. (Registers, 1558.)

Thelveton.—The small church of St. Andrew consists of chancel, nave, S. porch of brick, and W. bellcote ; the nave was restored in 1873 and the chancel in 1888. It is chiefly of the Perp. period. There is a good Perp. font. (Registers, 1538.)

Thorpe Abbots.—The church of All Saints consists of chancel, nave, S. porch, and round

W. tower ; it was restored in 1888. The round Norm. tower has a good 14th cent. octangular belfry stage. The chancel is Dec., and the nave and porch Perp. The Perp. font bears the Evangelistic symbols alternating with angel-borne shields ; it had lions sejant round the shaft, but they were cleared away in 1840. At the same date saints on the panels of the old screen were smeared over with paint ; the upper tracery is good. In the tower is an old flue, 9 inches square, supposed to have been connected with an oven for baking the wafers. (Registers, 1560.)

Thorpe Parva, a decayed parish attached ecclesiastically to Billingford, is in Redenhall deanery. Part of the tower of the church of St. Mary, abandoned in Elizabethan days, is still standing.

Tivetshall St. Margaret.—The small church has chancel, nave, S. porch, and W. tower ; it has been over-restored. The fabric is in the main late Dec. There is a fine roof to the nave ; the chancel is thatched. The chancel screen is Elizabethan. (Registers, 1673.)

Tivetshall St. Mary.—The church consists of a large chancel, nave, S. porch, and W. tower. The chancel is E.E., and the rest of the building mainly Perp. It was thatched up to recent years. (Registers, 1672.)

Winfarthing.—The church of St. Mary

consists of chancel, nave, S. porch, and W. tower. The chancel is Dec., and the rest of the church Perp. It was restored in 1873. There is a good 16th cent. chest. The S. aisle was rebuilt in 1906, and the rood-stair-case opened. (Registers, 1614.)

THE DEANERY OF ROCKLAND

Attleborough.—The noble fragment of the once great cruciform church, dedicated to the Assumption of the Virgin, consists of clerestoried nave of five bays with aisles, two chapels, N. porch, and E. tower. On this once central tower there used to be a lofty spire, and to the E. of it a fine quire, where the round of collegiate services was held. Sir Robert de Mortimer, who died in 1387, founded by will a college consisting of a warden and four fellows and chaplains, and to this college the parish church was appropriated. When the college was confiscated by Henry VIII. in 1541, its lands and funds were granted to Robert, Earl of Sussex, who at once pulled down the eastern part of the great church for the sake of the lead roofing, on the plea that it was a part of the collegiate establishment. At the same time the sacrilegious Earl destroyed “many fair marble gravestones of his ancestors, with monuments of brass upon them, and carried them, with other fair good pavement, and laid them for floors in his hall, kitchen, and larder-house.”

SOUTH LOPHAM, S.



The nave and all the western part of the church was rebuilt in early Perp. style at the time of the founding of the college in the days of Richard II. The nave is unusually lofty, and has a fine range of clerestory windows ; the windows of the aisles have flowing tracery, and, if the date was not known, might readily be assigned to the close of Edward III.'s reign. The tower is Norm., supported on four arches of three orders of plain mouldings, with two stages of arcading above. Sir William de Mortimer was the founder of the chapel on the S. side of the tower in the 13th cent., and Thomas Chaanticler that on the N. side in the next cent. At the W. end of the nave is the particularly fine rood-screen (moved here in 1814-15), which used to stretch right across the E. end of the nave in front of the tower and chapel arches. It would require pages to do justice to this remarkable screen and loft (*c.* 1500). There are many remains of the original colour scheme, gilding, and panel painting, whilst the positions occupied by the two side altars against the piers are obvious. In early post-Reformation days the front of the loft was painted with the arms of the twenty-four episcopal sees of England as then established ; other panels were painted over with texts. The N. porch, with upper room and beautiful groining, and parapet crowned with figures of

our Lord and the Evangelists, is most noteworthy. Note also the iron-clamped chest in the S. chapel, and the massive early 17th cent. alms-box in the porch. (Registers, 1552.)

Banham.—The church of St. Mary is a fine late Dec. and Perp. structure consisting of chancel, clerestoried nave of five bays with aisles, S. porch, and W. tower with lead-covered spire ; it was restored in 1863. The remarkable feature of the interior is the early wooden effigy of a knight in the chancel, reputed to be Sir Hugh Bardolph, who died in 1203, but the armour shows it to be about a century later ; it was originally painted. Blomefield gives a rude engraving of the effigy and of the 14th cent. old recess above it. There is a painted parclose screen at the E. end of the N. aisle. (Registers, 1558.)

Besthorpe.—The cruciform church of All Saints consists of chancel, transepts, nave, S. porch, and lofty W. tower ; it was restored in 1876 and in 1883. The fabric is of good late Dec. throughout. (Registers, 1558.)

Brettenham.—The original church of St. Andrew was partially destroyed by fire in the 17th cent. Ladbroke's drawing of 1824 shows the chancel in ruins. The present church, on Dec. lines, was built in 1852 ; it was restored in 1903. (Registers, 1777.)

Bridgham.—The church of St. Mary consists

of chancel, nave, S. porch, and wooden bellcote ; it was restored in 1877 and 1886. The fabric is in the main of Dec. date, but it has been a good deal repaired at later periods. The chancel-screen remains. (Registers, 1558.)

Buckenham All Saints (or Old Buckenham).—The thatched church consists of chancel, nave of four bays, N. aisle, S. porch, and octagonal W. tower. The fabric throughout is mainly of Dec. date. One of the nave windows retains some old heraldic glass, including those adopted as the arms of Buckenham Priory, from William d'Albini its founder. (Registers, 1560.)

Buckenham St. Martin (or New Buckenham).—The church of this small town is a fine structure of advanced Perp. style, with some good flush-work ; it was restored in 1879 and 1895. It consists of chancel, clerestoried nave of five bays with aisles, S. porch, and W. pinnacled tower. The tower has good sound-holes ; there are ten three-light clerestory windows on each side. The old rood-screen has diapered panels. A drawing of 1846 shows the front of a gallery curiously carved with a castle, palisaded park with deer, and inscribed "M M 1576." (Registers, 1538.)

Eccles.—The church of St. Mary consists of chancel, nave, N. porch, and W. round tower ; it was restored in 1885, up to which date the roofs were thatched. The round tower is

Norm., with an additional (round) belfry stage of the 14th cent. The nave and porch are mainly Perp. and the chancel Dec. (Registers, 1675.)

Ellingham, Great.—The church of St. James consists of chancel, clerestoried nave of four bays with aisles, N. porch, and W. tower with spire. The tower is late Dec., with chequered battlements and an octagonal lead-covered spire. The rest of the church is mainly of the same period; the chancel, with its five-light E. window, is a good example of the style. (Registers, 1653.)

Garboldisham had two parishes distinguished by the names of their respective churches. The old church of All Saints was demolished in 1734, but some of the ruins of the Dec. tower are still standing. The fine church of St. John Baptist consists of chancel, clerestoried nave with aisles, N. porch, and W. tower; it underwent thorough restoration in 1862. The Perp. tower has panelled buttresses and pedimented pinnacled battlements; in the centre of each parapet is a weather-beaten angel with extended wings. The names of several benefactors to this tower are carved in the stone-work. The clerestory is Perp., but most of the rest of the church is good late Dec. The large porch (*c.* 1500) bears on the front the inscription: *Orate pro anima Gulielmi Pece cappell'*; and round the base: *Christe, Sancte Johannes*

Baptista, Zacharie, Elizabetha, Johannes. The aisles are seated throughout with good 15th cent. benches. There is a brass to John Carlton, mercer (1579), his wife, and their thirteen children. (Registers, 1609.)

Gasthorpe.—The ancient parish church of St. Nicholas is now in ruins ; portions of the tower and chancel are heavily draped in ivy. In 1736 the building was in fair condition.

Hargham.—The small church of All Saints consists of chancel and nave, re-roofed and restored in 1874. The ruined tower stands apart from the present church ; it fell in the 18th cent. and demolished the W. half of the nave. The fabric is in the main late Dec. (Registers, 1561.)

Harling, East.—The fine church of Sts. Peter and Paul consists of chancel with N. chapels, clerestoried nave with aisles, S. porch, and lofty W. tower with twelve pinnacles and graceful spire ; it was restored in 1878-9. The tower is Dec., though altered in the 15th cent., and there is some Dec. work about the chancel ; but, broadly speaking, the building is a good example of Perp. throughout. The church was rebuilt on this handsome scale about 1450 ; it was begun by Sir William Chamberlain and finished by Sir Robert Wingfield, the first and second husbands of Anne, heiress of the Herling family. There is a fine range of

three-light clerestory windows, nine on each side, and also one in the gable overlooking the chancel. In the chancel were six stalls with heraldic misericords. The old double wooden lectern of Perp. date, almost as good as the one at Shipdham, was stolen during the restoration of 1878-9 owing to gross carelessness. In the N. chancel wall, communicating with the chapel, is the Purbeck marble canopied tomb of Sir William Chamberlain ; it has long lost the brass effigy. At the E. end of the S. aisle are the effigies of Sir Robert Herling (1435) and Joan his wife. In the same aisle is a costly marble monument with effigies of Sir Thomas Lovell (1604) and Alice his wife. A fine old chest was also stolen from the church in the "seventies." The base of the old rood-screen remains. (Registers, 1544.)

There used to be another parish of East Harling, with a church dedicated to St. Andrew ; it was taken down in 1543.

Harling, West.—The church of All Saints, which stands in the park, consists of chancel with chapel, nave, S. porch, and W. tower ; it was thoroughly restored in 1902. It is chiefly of the late Dec. or early Perp. period. There is a very old parish chest, "graceful in shape and well finished" ; it has been erroneously supposed that this is the one missing from East Harling, but this chest was here in 1813.

The octagonal font (Perp.) has alternate shields and roses on the panels. There are brasses to Ralph Fuloflove, a former rector, in eucharistic vestments, 1479; to William Berdewell in armour, and wife, c. 1490; and to another William Berdewell and wife, 1508. (Registers, 1538.)

Hockham.—The church of the Holy Trinity, standing in the park of Hockham Hall, consists of chancel, clerestoried nave with aisles, S. porch, and a W. belfry over W. gable; the tower fell early in the 18th cent. The fabric is Dec.; the chancel has a good four-light E. window. In the chancel is a double piscina, and there are two low-side windows. (Registers, 1563.)

Illington.—The small church of St. Andrew consists of chancel, nave, S. porch, and W. tower; it was restored in 1887. The Perp. tower has good sound-holes; the nave, chancel, and porch are mainly Dec., but two small early lights were found during the restoration. (Registers, 1672.)

Kenninghall.—The large church of St. Mary consists of chancel, nave, N. aisle, S. porch, and W. tower; the chancel was restored in 1874, and the nave in 1890. The chancel is Dec., the most of the rest of the building Perp. On the S. buttresses of the tower are the arms of Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, who built it, and intended to add a spire, but was attainted for

alleged treason ere his design was completed. The S. doorway is good Norm. of two orders, with unusual mouldings and details. Over the priests' door of the chancel are "three scallop shields and lion supporters." (Registers, 1558.)

Kilverstone.—The church of St. Andrew consists of chancel, nave, S. porch, and round W. tower; it was thoroughly restored in 1857. The early Norm., or possibly Saxon, round tower has 15th cent. battlements. The nave is chiefly Dec., and the chancel Perp. (Registers, 1558.)

Larling.—The church of St. Ethelbert, which stands in a field a quarter of a mile away from the village, consists of chancel, nave, N. aisle, and W. tower. The S. entrance is a fine enriched example of a Norm. doorway, with two banded shafts on each side; the varied mouldings are of an unusual type. The old altar slab remains and is re-used. Up to the restoration of 1867 the church was thatched throughout. The tower is Perp., and the rest of the church mainly Dec. (Registers, 1678; not 1500 as stated by Kelly.)

Lopham, North.—The church of St. Nicholas consists of chancel, nave, S. aisle, S. porch, and W. tower; it was restored in 1862 and 1887. The chancel is partly E.E. and partly Dec., the rest of the building Perp. The massive tower

was in gradual course of rebuilding between 1479 and 1526, as appears from bequests. Various initials of benefactors are carved on the S. side and the buttresses. In one place appear the words *Orate pro anima Johannis Kailli.* (Registers, 1554.)

Lopham, South.—The fine church of St. Andrew consists of chancel, clerestoried nave with S. aisle, S. porch, and a noble central tower; it was restored in 1866 and 1874. The small circular window, deeply splayed externally near the W. end of the original N. wall of the aisle, is certainly pre-Conquest, and probably 10th cent. Next to the cathedral, the central tower is the most important piece of Norm. architecture in the county; it is of five stages, and would require several pages if described in detail. Experts consider the date to be 1110, but its erection was probably spread over several years. The parapets are Perp. There is also a good Norm. doorway on the N. side of the nave. The chancel was built by Nicholas de Horton, rector from 1361 to 1380. The nave, arcade, and S. aisle are of like date. The clerestory, other features of the nave, and the porch, are about 1480. There is a great dug-out chest, 8 feet long, coeval with the tower. There are some remains of old carved seats and poppy-heads, and also of the upper part of the rood-screen of 15th cent. date.

See *Norfolk Archaeology*, xiv. 57. (Registers, 1554.)

Norton Blo.—The church of St. Andrew consists of chancel and nave (continuous), N. porch, and W. tower; it was much restored during 1876–9. The roofs are slated, but they were thatched up to the restoration. The tower is Dec., but the body of the church and chancel 13th cent., with some later insertions. There is a double sedilia in the S. wall of the chancel. (Registers, 1562.)

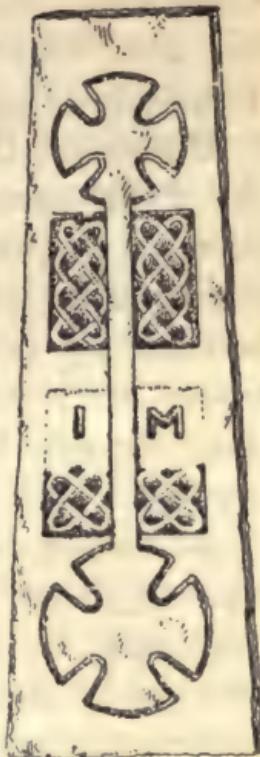
In this churchyard there used to stand another church, dedicated to St. Margaret, but it was taken down as long ago as 1394.

Quidenham.—The church of St. Andrew consists of chancel, clerestoried nave of four bays, S. aisle, N. transept, and round W. tower, with octagonal belfry stage and spire; it was restored in 1857, and reseated in 1860. The round Norm. tower had an excellently designed octagonal belfry stage, surmounted by an octagonal shingled spire, added about the time of Richard II. The N. wall and doorway of the nave are Norm., together with the plain archway out of the tower. The chancel, aisle, &c., are Dec. of somewhat different dates in the 14th cent. There is a good piscina and triple sedilia in the chancel. Parts of an Elizabethan chancel-screen now stand in the tower arch. “Three Saxon pillars,” said to have formed the base of

an ancient font, are built into the N. wall of the chancel. (Registers, 1538.)

Riddlesworth.—The church of St. Peter consists of chancel, nave, S. porch, and W. tower. It was much enlarged and modernised throughout in 1855. The three-light Perp. E. window of the chancel and two E.E. lancets on the S. side are partially original. Against the N. wall of the chancel is a fine monument of its kind with the kneeling effigy of Sir Drue Drury, Knight; he died in 1617, aged ninety-nine. There is also a table-tomb to Sir Drue Drury, first Bart., 1632. (Registers, 1783.)

Rockland All Saints and Rockland St. Andrew are consolidated into one parish, sometimes called Rockland Toft ; the latter church has long been in ruins. The small church of All Saints consists of chancel, nave, S. porch, and W. tower ; it was restored in 1860. Two pieces of Anglo-Saxon plait-work were found at this time. When placed together they proved to be the two parts of a remarkable memorial slab, with circular crosses at each end. The centre had been smoothed away for



Pre-Conquest Slab
at Rockland

the initials I. M.; for half of it had once been utilised as a headstone over a certain J. Mansfield. There is herring-bone work in the nave walls, which, in this case, is probably pre-Conquest. The fabric is otherwise Perp. of the first half of the 15th cent. (Registers, 1698.)

Rockland St. Peter.—The small church of St. Peter consists of chancel, nave, N. and S. porches, and round W. tower. The N. porch is dated 1624. The chancel was in ruins in 1824, but has since been restored. The round Norm. tower has a 15th cent. octagonal belfry stage. The church is otherwise Perp. (Registers, 1538.)

Roudham.—The parish church of St. Andrew was destroyed by fire towards the close of the 18th cent. by a spark falling from a workman's pipe on to the thatched roof of the nave when he was repairing the leads of the tower; it has long since been allowed to remain desolate as a mere ruin. It is a parish of over 2000 acres, but chiefly a rabbit-warren.

Rushford.—The church of St. John the Evangelist consists of small quasi-chancel (thatched), S. transept, nave, S. porch, and W. tower; it underwent considerable restoration in 1904. The lower stages of the tower are E.E. and the top stage Dec.; it has no archway into the church, only a small doorway. The restored

S. porch, which used to have an upper room, has been rebuilt on a much smaller scale with stones from the ruins of the chancel and college. Of the old cruciform collegiate church, only part of the nave and tower remain. The whole of the transepts and chancel were destroyed soon after the dissolution of the college by the Norfolk family, who acquired the spoils. An official report of 1602 states that the church had long since been profaned and used as a barn by the Duke of Norfolk. But after the building (the nave of which was the parish church) had been disused for service for forty years the estates were bought by the Buxton family, and the nave of the church put into repair; the brick mullions then inserted in the windows still remain. Edmund de Gonville, rector, founded here a college for a warden and six fellows or chaplains, and to this the parish church, then rebuilt on a cruciform scale, was appropriated. In 1490 Lady Anne Wingfield established here a free grammar-school for thirteen children, to be brought up in the college under the care of two additional "honest priests." The large quadrangle of the college buildings stood a little to the S. of the church. Parts still remain and are used as a rectory. The whole establishment was ruthlessly seized and suppressed by Henry VIII. in 1541. The present writer, in 1901, took measurements of the foundations of the

large chancel used for the grandly rendered collegiate services. It was 59 feet long by 20 broad, and had also a S. chapel, 18 feet by 10 feet 6 inches. A pleasing feature of the recent restoration was the renewal of the thatched roof of the nave. (Registers, 1587.)

Shropham.—The church of St. Peter consists of chancel, nave, N. aisle, S. porch, and W. tower ; the aisle was restored in 1867. The church is throughout Perp., except for some Dec. windows of the nave. (Registers, 1723.)

Snetterton.—This is yet another of the Norfolk parishes which has lost some of its churches. The church of St. Andrew has long since disappeared. The church of All Saints consists of chancel, nave, aisle, N. and S. porches, and W. tower ; it underwent thorough restoration in 1857. The building is for the most part late Dec., but the chancel somewhat earlier. There is a good old rood-screen, with some of the original painting and gilding ; up to the restoration there was a tympanum above it with a defaced picture of the Doom. There is a brass to Hugh de Bokenham and Joan, his wife, in non-conventional attitudes. (Registers, 1669.)

Wilby.—The church of All Saints consists of chancel, nave, S. porch, and W. tower ; it was thoroughly restored in 1902. The fabric is Perp., except the chancel, which is late Dec. (Registers, 1541.)

Wretham, East.—The church of St. Ethelbert consists of chancel, nave, N. aisle, S. porch, and W. tower. It was entirely rebuilt with the old materials in 1865. The S. doorway is Norm.; the church is otherwise Dec. There is a good font cover. (Registers, 1748.)

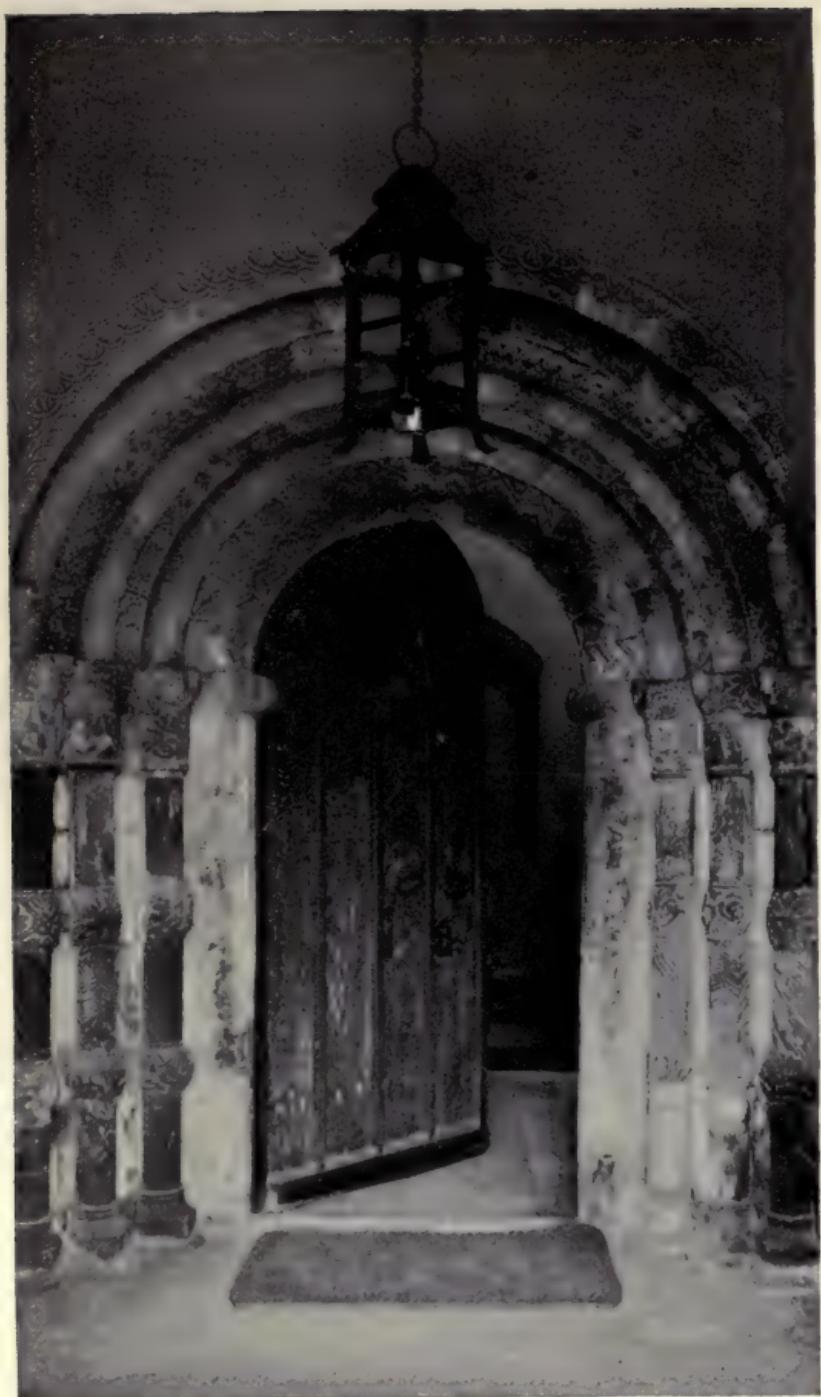
Wretham, West.—The old parish church of St. Laurence has been contentedly left in a state of ruin for about a century, though the parish has an area of 3616 acres.

THE DEANERY OF TAVERHAM

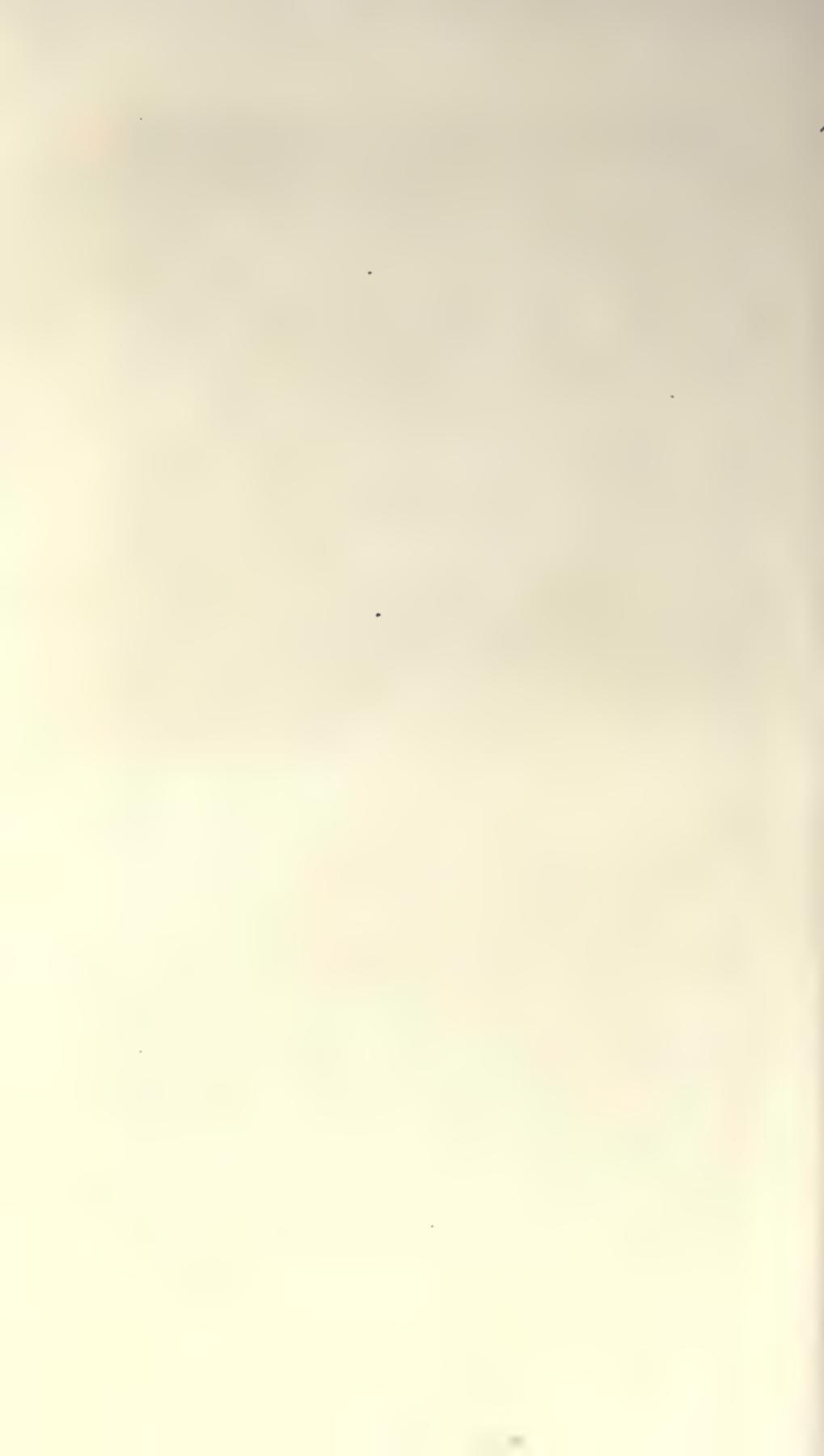
Attlebridge.—The small church of St. Andrew consists of chancel, nave, N. aisle, S. porch, and W. tower. The interior was restored in 1864–5, when new windows were inserted in all parts of the building. The whole of the original edifice is of 14th cent. date ; the new windows in the nave are in the Perp. style. On the S. side of the chancel is a low-side window retaining staples for hinges of the shutter ; there is also a piscina. On the N. side of the chancel arch is a squint. There are brasses to John Wafyn, 1457 ; Hugh Deen and Joan his wife, 1486 ; Thomas Peek, 1493 ; William Elys, c. 1490 ; and a chalice brass to George Cuynggam, vicar, c. 1525. (Registers, 1714.)

Beeston St. Andrew is a very small parish and village. The church disappeared in Elizabethan days ; a thorn bush is planted where the foundations remain, and service used to be held on the spot once in the year.

Catton is a picturesque suburb of Norwich. The church of St. Margaret consists of chancel, clerestoried nave, N. and S. aisles, S. porch, and



WROXHAM (SOUTH DOORWAY)



round W. tower. The church was enlarged and restored in 1850-2. The circular Norm. tower has a later octagonal belfry; it is unhappily draped in destructive ivy. The N. aisle was rebuilt in 1850, and a kind of double transept added in the following year. Much that was interesting in this church, according to Blomefield and others, has disappeared. Most of the architectural features of the church are Perp., or imitations of that style. (Registers, 1658.)

Crostwick.—The church of St. Peter consists of chancel, nave, N. porch, and W. tower, mostly in the Perp. style. Against the S. wall, in the usual place, opposite the principal entrance, is a large painted figure of St. Christopher. There are some remains of the rood-loft stairs. The bowl of the octagonal font (Perp.) is carved with angels. (Registers, 1560.)

Drayton.—The church of St. Margaret consists of chancel, nave, S. porch, and a W. tower. The old tower fell on 22nd December 1850, but was rebuilt on the old lines and with the old materials in 1851. The chancel and porch were rebuilt and the nave restored in 1866. The old portions are of the 13th and 14th centuries. In 1849 various wall paintings were discovered, but they were soon barbarously obliterated; they included St. Christopher and St. George on the N. wall, and the Doom over the

chancel arch ; also three consecration crosses 15 inches in diameter) see *Norfolk Archaeology*, iii. 24). The font is 12th cent., the bowl supported on a central shaft and at the angles. (Registers, 1558.)

Felthorpe.—The church of St. Margaret consists of chancel, nave with aisles, N. porch, and W. tower. The church was almost entirely rebuilt in 1846, when a S. aisle was added, and it was thoroughly restored in 1878. The tower is peculiar, being of an oblong plan. (Registers, 1712.)

Frettenham.—The church of St. Swithun consists of chancel (rebuilt in 1869), nave, aisles, S. porch, and W. tower. It is of the second quarter of the 14th cent. throughout. Note the small quatrefoil clerestory windows. There are remains of the entrance to the rood-loft on the S. side. The octagonal font is absurdly said to be Saxon ; it is probably E.E. There is a carved Perp. chest. There are brasses to Alys Burnham, c. 1430 ; Margaret Whyte, 1435 ; and Thomas Storme, 1530. (Registers, 1558.)

Hainford has a plain new church of brick and flint, erected in 1840. The tower of the old ruined church (All Saints) is still standing and used as a mortuary chapel. (Registers, 1556 ; imperfect.)

Hellesdon.—The small church of St. Mary consists of nave, N. aisle, S. porch, and a wooden

belfry with spire, the last a most unusual feature in Norfolk. Considerable restoration took place in 1869. The fabric is chiefly Perp., but the N. aisle is Dec. Note the low-side window on S. side of chancel. There is a chamber over the porch. The octagonal font is good Dec., having sunk quatrefoils in the panels and eight shafts round the central column of the base. Both N. and S. doors are original, with good ironwork. This church, though it has lost many in comparatively modern days, has several interesting brasses—Richard Thaseburgh, rector, 1389; John de Heylesdon and Joan, his wife, 1384; Richard de Heylesdon and Beatrice, his wife (parents of John de H.), with inscription in Norm. French and no date; Peter Neyland, rector, c. 1447; and Thomas Herte, 1455. (Registers are said by Kelly to begin in 1513; the real date is 1562.)

Horsford.—The church of All Saints consists of chancel, nave, N. aisle, S. porch, and W. tower. There was extensive restoration in 1869 and 1881. The chancel is thatched; there is a built-up low-side window. The font, resting on a central shaft and four small pillars, is Norm. The tower was in process of being built in 1456. (Registers, 1597.)

Horsham.—The church, jointly dedicated to the Blessed Virgin and St. Andrew, consists of chancel, nave with aisles, S. porch, and a lofty

W. tower. A large sum was spent on a fairly judicious restoration in 1873. The architecture is chiefly of the Perp. period. The S. porch has a groined roof with a figure of St. Andrew bound to the cross. There is a chamber above, the door leading to which is original with two locks.

The pulpit has the panels painted with the figures of Sts. Christopher, John Baptist, Blessed Virgin and Child, John Evangelist, Stephen, Andrew, Benedict, Faith, and Thomas of Canterbury ; there is also an armorial shield of Fordley impaling Bradley. The inscription round the base is illegible, except for the date, which is 1480. In the panels of the rood-screen are various saints, among which have been identified Sts. Oswald, Michael, George, Anne, Bridget, and Etheldreda. An inscription gives the date 1528 and the names of the donors. The font, which has a good cover, is c. 1450 ; the panels bear angels carrying shields. There is a squint at the E. end of the S. aisle. On the S. side of the chancel is a low-side window and a double piscina. (Registers, 1695.)

Horstead.—The church of All Saints consists of chancel with S. chapel, S. aisle, S. porch, and W. tower. It was rebuilt in 1879, excepting the tower. The ejected remains of the rood-screen and rood-beam lay for years in the rectory barn ; in 1907 they were re-erected in

St. John's Timberhill, Norwich. The font, c. 1200, stands on a central shaft and eight small pillars. (Registers, 1558.)

Rackheath.—The church of All Saints stands in a meadow, half a mile away from the village, and has long served for the two small parishes of Great and Little Rackheath, now consolidated ; it consists of chancel, nave, S. aisle, S. porch, and W. tower. It is mostly of the Dec. period ; the clerestory windows are small quatrefoils. The hexagonal font has the arms of Pettus and Curteis quarterly, impaling Knyvet, and the inscription "B. P. ornavit 1639." Sir Thomas Pettus, Bart., married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Knyvet ; he died in 1654, as stated on a slab in the chancel. (Registers, 1660.)

Salhouse.—The interesting low-roofed church of All Saints consists of chancel, nave, N. aisle, S. porch, and W. tower. The chancel and nave, under a continuous roof, are thatched, and there is no chancel arch. The church was over-restored, under Sir Gilbert Scott, in 1881 ; the porch is new, and there is much new work about the windows. There is a trussed-rafter roof with tie-beams and king-posts. The old features throughout are early 14th cent. The arcade of five low arches that divides the aisle from the nave is supported by piers having capitals sculptured with large natural foliage,

save one which bears masks or heads. Sculptured capitals, as distinct from mere mouldings, are so exceptional in this part of Norfolk that these are noteworthy. The lower part of the tower is also early 14th cent. In the latter part of the 15th cent. the tower was taken in hand, with the intention of building one of the usual Norfolk examples ; but it did not proceed further than the sound-hole stage.

Under the tower rest two sepulchral slabs, which are older than any part of the fabric, being about 1200 in date. The easternmost S. chancel window has the sill lowered to form sedilia.

There is a good chancel-screen (restored 1845), parts of which are old. Affixed to it on the cornice of the inner side by the S. wall is a small sanctus bell ; the bell, which has no mark nor date, is nine inches in diameter. The pulpit has various pieces of old tracery worked up in the panels. Against the wall behind it is an iron hour-glass stand, now utilised as the holder of a lamp. There are many old poppy-head bench-ends in the church. The plain octagonal font was brought here from Woodbastwick, when the latter church was restored, to take the place of a small debased one of modern date. (Registers, 1568.)

Spixworth.—The small church of St. Peter consists of chancel, nave, S. aisle, N. and S.

porches, and W. tower ; it is mostly E.E. with Dec. additions. The chancel was restored in 1856, and the nave in 1866. The font is Norm. The sedilia are Dec. The rood-screen was a good deal restored in 1866. The brasses left in the church (several are missing) include Gregory Lynsted, 1513, and Margaret Thorne, 1517. (Registers, 1551.)

Sprowston.—The large church of Sts. Mary and Margaret consists of chancel, clerestoried nave with aisles, and W. tower ; it is almost entirely of the Perp. period. A costly and drastic restoration was carried out in 1889–90. There are a variety of mutilated monuments to the Corbet family, extending from 1559 to 1617, and later ones to the Micklethwaits ; also to Sir Thomas Adams, Lord Mayor of London, 1667. In the chancel are some remains of old stall-work. (Registers, 1727.)

Stanninghall has the ruins of a church, which, like so many others in the county, fell into decay in the reign of Elizabeth. It was "whollie ruynated and profaned in 1602." All that now remains are most of the tower and parts of the N. wall of the nave, chiefly of E.E. period. It stands in the present parish of Frettenham, but the living is united to that of Horstead.

Taverham.—The church of St. Edmund consists of chancel, nave with S. aisle, S. porch,

and round W. tower with octagonal upper stage. Both nave and chancel are thatched. The fabric was "thoroughly restored" in 1861-3; the original work is partly E.E. and partly Dec., but more especially Perp. It is on record that the nave of the church was destroyed by lightning in 1459. The circular tower is Norm. (supposed by some to be Saxon), but the octagonal addition is 15th cent.

The fine font (Perp.) has the Evangelistic symbols alternating with shields round the bowl; small figures of saints are in niches round the shaft. The rood-screen (*c.* 1500) has painted panels of saints.

There are brasses in the church to Elizabeth Stokys, 1493; to John Stokys, 1486; to Katherine Gunton, 1503; and to John Thorp, 1515. (*Registers, 1714.*)

Wroxham.—The church of St. Mary consists of chancel with N. vestry, clerestoried nave, N. and S. aisles, S. porch, and W. tower. The oldest feature is the fine and highly enriched S. doorway; it is a remarkably good example of late Norm. style towards the end of the 12th cent. The three jamb-shafts on each side are ornamented with bosses. The mouldings of interlacing chains are unusual and effective. This doorway seems to be in the original position that it occupied in the Norm. nave, and its handsome character is the probable cause of a

somewhat unusual ground-plan. When the church was enlarged by the addition of aisles, there was evidently a desire to preserve this fine doorway, hence the aisle did not begin at the actual W. end, but at the next bay. The same course was adopted on the N. side, where there is a doorway in the original nave wall just opposite the S. entrance. There has been much alteration and restoration of the windows of the aisles, and their main characteristics are now late 15th cent.; but a built-up two-light window in the N. wall points to the reign of Edward I. as the time of their original construction. One of the S. windows of the chancel and the E. window are of Dec. style; their tracery is new, but is said to be a reproduction of the previous work.

The S. porch, of 15th cent. date, formerly had an upper room. The door in the Norm. archway is the original one of the date of the porch; the large ring and ring-plate in the centre have the foolish "sanctuary" story attached to them. The embattled W. tower, with four small crocketed pinnacles, is also of 15th cent. date; it has good sound-holes.

The arcades of three arches on each side, with clerestory windows above them, are supported by octagonal piers without any capitals. They lack all grace, and are probably of the beginning of the 16th cent. The roof of the

nave is chiefly old work and has its merits. The rood-loft stairs on the S. side of the chancel are nearly perfect. There is also a squint from the S. aisle that commanded the centre of the high altar. There are some good bits of late Elizabethan panelling in the pulpit.

The vestry on the N. of the chancel is modern ; over the chimney-piece is a small stone sculpture of the Holy Trinity which was dug up in the churchyard. The church underwent considerable restoration in 1894-5. (Registers, 1558.)

THETFORD DEANERY

THE town of Thetford in early days was of fully sufficient importance to be formed into a deanery. There was, indeed, outside actual cathedral towns—and Thetford was the head of the E. Anglian See from 1075 to 1094—no town in the kingdom of greater ecclesiastical importance. Within its limits were five monastic foundations of primary importance, irrespective of at least six hospitals.

As to parish churches (exclusive of various chapels of ease) there were thirteen in the days of Edward the Confessor, and twenty in the time of Edward III. Of this last number thirteen were on the Suffolk side of the river, seven being in Norfolk. Of those in Norfolk, St. Andrew's stood at the top of White Hart Street, and at the dissolution of the monasteries it was pulled down and united to St. Peter's; St. Edmund's stood on the site of the present gas-works; St. Giles' was on the N. side of King Street, facing St. Giles' Lane—some ruins remain at the back of a draper's shop; St. Laurence's stood at the corner of the Market Place and Earl's Street.

Beneath a private house is what is termed "a Saxon crypt," but, when visited in 1902, the groining proved to be 13th cent., and it is in reality a bone-hole or charnel which was under the chancel of St. Laurence's. St. Helen's, a fifth destroyed church, stood some way out of the town proper, on the Santon Road ; its foundations came to light about forty years ago when a railway cutting was being made. Two of the three parish churches which now serve Thetford, St. Peter's and St. Cuthbert's, are in Norfolk ; the third, St. Mary's the Less, is in Suffolk. The two first are singularly devoid of interest ; they have both been nearly rebuilt during recent years, and all that is old about them is of late Perp. (The registers of St. Peter's begin in 1653, and those of St. Cuthbert's in 1672.)

APPENDIX

DIAL MARKINGS ON NORFOLK CHURCHES

As the last sheet of this little work was going through the press, an old friend, the Rev. E. E. Montford, rector of Swanton Abbot, wrote to me with regard to certain circular or semi-circular early markings, with lines radiating from the centre, forming angles of 15° with each other, which are found on the exterior walls of a great number of Norfolk churches. About these there has been much recent correspondence in a local paper. This first letter was followed by a further communication, and by a most valuable tabular statement giving detailed particulars as to a considerable number of Norfolk examples, prepared by the Rev. L. Meadows White, vicar of Horning. The subject is of considerable general as well as county importance and interest, and I therefore gratefully accepted the kind permission of Mr. Montford and Mr. White to print this schedule. It may be premised that all the markings here enumerated are on the S. side of the respective churches.

TRACES OF DIAL MARKS ON CHURCHES

Church.	Height from ground.	Diameter. ft. in.	Radii Visible.	Total No. of Radii.	Position.	Remarks.
Horning	4 6	7	24	24	Buttress E. of chancel door	No outer circle, but a hole at end of each radius.
Swanington	2 11	6	24	24	Buttress W. of chancel door	Very perfect, with deeply cut radii and surrounding circle.
Scotton, I	5 0	41	12 traces	?	S.E. side of porch Second buttress E. of porch	Very weathered.
" 2	5 0	?	3 traces	?	Buttress E. of chancel door	" ,
" 3	6 0	?	3 traces	?	Buttress of rood stair	Almost obliterated, fragment of iron in central hole.
" 4	4 0	3	II all below horiz.	?	E. side of chanc-	An inscription has been carved over this one.
Worstead	4 3	5	15	?	cel door	Two specimens, rough and badly drawn.
Potter Heigham	3 11	6	3	?	E. side of chanc-	Almost obliterated.
Beeston S. Laurence, I			10 below 2 above horiz.	24	Nave buttress	
" " 2		?	8	?	W. buttress of nave	
Barton Turf : Ludham : : :			7	12	E. side of porch	
			25	9	Buttress E. of chancel door	Very like the one at Horn-ing.

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Catfield, 1	•	•	•	•	2	3	9	8	24	Middle buttress of nave	Three holes, apparently centres of old ones close by.
"	2	•	•	•	4	10	?	8, all below	?	W. side of porch	Two indistinct circles with new radii.
Sutton	•	•	•	•	2	7	8	11	24	Nave window E. side	Probably a sundial.
E. Ruston	•	•	•	•	5	3	6	24	24	Nave buttress E. of porch	Circle round complete.
Burlingham St. Andrew	1	•	•	•	2	4	5	8	24	South porch E. side	Radii almost obliterated.
"	"	•	•	•	3	10	8	11	24	South porch E. side	Central hole only.
"	"	•	•	•	4	0	8	11	24	South porch W. side	All radii below horizontal, no traces above.
Burlingham St. Peter	•	•	•	•	6	0	6	19	24	S.W. corner of nave, facing S.	A beautifully drawn specimen, with a double circumference and a star at the base of the vertical diameter.
S. Walsham	•	•	•	•	4	2	4?	19	24	Chancel door E. side	Distinctly a sundial, figures x, xi, xii., i, ii, iii marked, apparently of late date.
Mundesley	•	•	•	•	?	?	?	24	24	W. buttress of nave	Well preserved.
Happisburgh	•	•	•	•	near ground	?	6	?	?	E. side of nave buttress	Stone has evidently been removed from original position and built in.

Church.	Height from ground.	Diameter.	Radii Visible.	Total No. of Radii.	Position.	Remarks.
Trunch, 1	• • •	ft. in. 3 6	in. ?	traces of 24	S. porch W. side	
" 2	• • •	7 0	6	?	S. porch E. side	
" 3	• • •	?	5	?	Inside porch, E. side of doors	
Swaffield, 1	• • •	7 0	5	?	S. porch W. side	
" 2	• • •	6 0	11	24	Buttress E. of porch	Hole and circle only.
" 3	• • •	3 6	6	?	Buttress E. of porch	Deep hole and traces of two concentric circles.
" 4	• • •	4 6	?	24	Buttress E. of porch	Centre hole very close to edge of stone, and therefore only portions of circles showing.
" Upper Sheringham, 1	5 :	4 6			Next buttress E.	
"	" 2	4 0	7	9	First buttress E.	
"	" 2	4 0	7	?	of S. porch, E. side	Centre hole very large and deep.

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Clippesby	•	•	•	•	4 0	5	—	—	S. porch E. side	Deep holes filled with plaster.
Acle	•	•	•	•	?				S. porch W. side	Fragment of iron in centre hole.
Hickling	•	•	•	•	?				E. buttress of S. aisle	Only holes visible, centre one with fragment of iron.
Sustead	.	•	•	•	4 6		24	24	S. porch W. side	Rough traces of two.
Gresham	•	•	•	•	5 6	7	none		S. porch E. side	Semicircle only.
Suffield, 1	•	•	•	•					Centre buttress of nave	
" 2	•	•	•	•					Chancel doorway	
					about 4 ft.					
Skeyton, 1	•	•	•	•	5 6	6	13	?	S. porch E. side	Very rough. Spokes only below horizontal.
" 2	•	•	•	•					Under rood-stair	All spokes below the horizontal.
Ranworth	•	•	•	•					Buttresses of nave	Partly obscured by rood-stair projection.
										Circles only, three or four specimens, weathered.

To this list of forty markings, found on twenty-seven Norfolk churches, Mr. Montford adds three from Swanton Abbot, namely a semicircle, with eleven radial lines, dividing into twelve angles of 15° each, and two other semi-circles much worn, the one having a S. and the other a S.W. aspect.

I have not had the advantage of seeing the correspondence which has lately appeared in the *Eastern Daily Press*, but I understand that three other theories, in addition to the sundial one of usual acceptance, have been put forth.

(a) That they have some connection with the old lottery of Sexton's wheels (vol. ii. p. 88), of which two examples are extant, one in Norfolk and the other in Suffolk. But surely this is an impossibility, for the whole principle of these wheels turned on their freely revolving. Moreover, I much doubt if any such practice was in vogue in pre-Conquest days, when it is known that not a few of these dial markings were in use.

(b) Another theory, akin to the first idea, is that these markings were used "to tell the length of a period of penance." I find myself quite unable to imagine how this could be done, and why, if this was the case, are these markings invariably to be found (when as originally placed) on the S. side of the church,

even in cases where the porch and principal entrance is on the N.

(c) A third theory, and one which is altogether reasonable, is that advanced by Mr. Montford. His belief is that they were primitive "protractors," used by the stone masons to set their bevels or to form gauges for cutting the angles of stones. Mr. Montford adds in a letter: "There is one on a buttress of this church in the form of a semicircle, and I find the angles of stone in the windows, &c., are most of them multiples of about 15° , so that they could have been measured off the semi-circles as a protractor."

Here again, however, comes in the difficulty as to why these masons should have always built in stones thus marked on the S. side. Moreover, it seems hardly likely that early masons would adopt such a tedious and technical method of shaping their stones.

(d) In my opinion the sundial theory holds the field, and will be the more fully established the more these markings are generally studied. In advancing a few statements as to this, I am much hampered by writing away from all books and notebooks, and the publishers are anxious to proceed with the binding of these two little volumes. In the "eighties" and "nineties" of last century, when beneficed at Barton-le-Street, I was in the midst of that

part of Yorkshire where there are several undoubted church sundials of Saxon date. I studied the whole of those mentioned and illustrated by Father Haigh in an early volume of the proceedings of the Yorkshire Archæological Society, as well as many more. I have also noted many of the smaller somewhat rude examples on churches in the counties of Cornwall, Derby, Devon, Dorset, Essex, Leicestershire, Lincoln, Notts, Somerset, Suffolk, Surrey, Warwick, and Wilts. I have had the advantage of discussing some of these dials on the spot with various ecclesiastical experts, such as the late Mr. Micklethwaite and Mr. St. John Hope, and have no recollection of any doubt being expressed as to their use.

The late Sir Henry Dryden, of Canons Ashby, printed a paper on some of these markings in the journal of the Associated Architectural Societies. Consequent on that, I visited Towcester, and some other Northamptonshire churches in his company, and to the best of my belief he eventually expressed his opinion that the great majority of such markings were intended to be sundials. I have not infrequently met with them in parts of churches, where sunlight could not possibly fall on them—on the N. side of the inner battlement of a Somerset tower, and in the interior of at least a half-a-dozen churches, such as those of Towcester and Kirby Moorside.

There is a remarkable example on a stone of Anglo-Saxon tooling within the S. porch of the church of St. Sepulchre, Northampton. In all these cases the stones have, of course, been removed during rebuilding or alterations ; but over ninety per cent. of those I have noted had a southern aspect. Mr. Montford raises two objections, in addition to the aspect, to their use as sundials—

“ 1. How can the radial lines above the horizontal diameter be of any use ?

“ 2. Or angles to mark time that are all equal ? ”

My mathematics are not sufficiently strong for me to attempt, away from books, satisfactory replies, but I should like to state that when writing at length on the St. Sepulchre and other instances, in a book brought out some twelve years ago on the history of that church in conjunction with the Rev. R. M. Serjeantson, I submitted the statements before publication to a Senior Wrangler and they were accepted by him as reasonable. Moreover we had a model prepared of that example with a straight gnomon, and found that it worked distinctly well as a rough sun-time register. This experiment I have repeated in three or four cases on the dials themselves with satisfactory results.

It will be noted that in two of the Norfolk instances (Scotow and Acle) in the above list

there is a fragment of iron in the central hole. In at least a dozen instances I have noted similar fragments, and many more cases of oxidised stains. Also in three or four places the insertion of a knife has brought to light fragments of hard oak.

My own notion is that the conscientious parish priest, in his anxiety to be regular in his Masses and in the observance of the Hours, was in the habit of constructing these rough dials to supply him with a fair indication of the passage of time, and that in the cases where there are several examples they were repeated for greater accuracy as the older ones became worn.

To the best of my recollection there is a good chapter on these incised dials in the last edition of Mrs. Gatty's work on sundials.

J. C. C.

ALUM BAY,
25th August 1910.

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